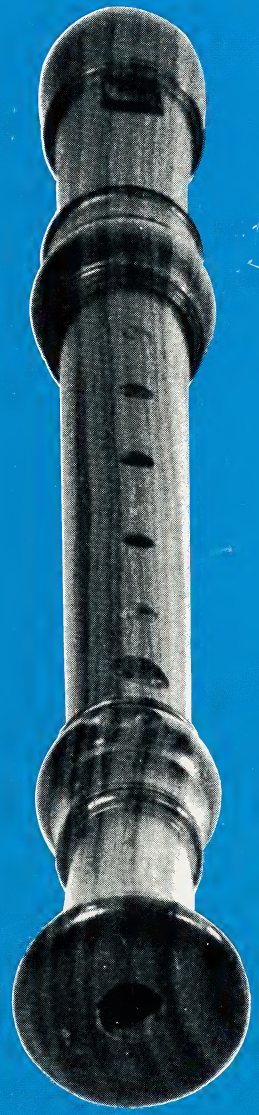
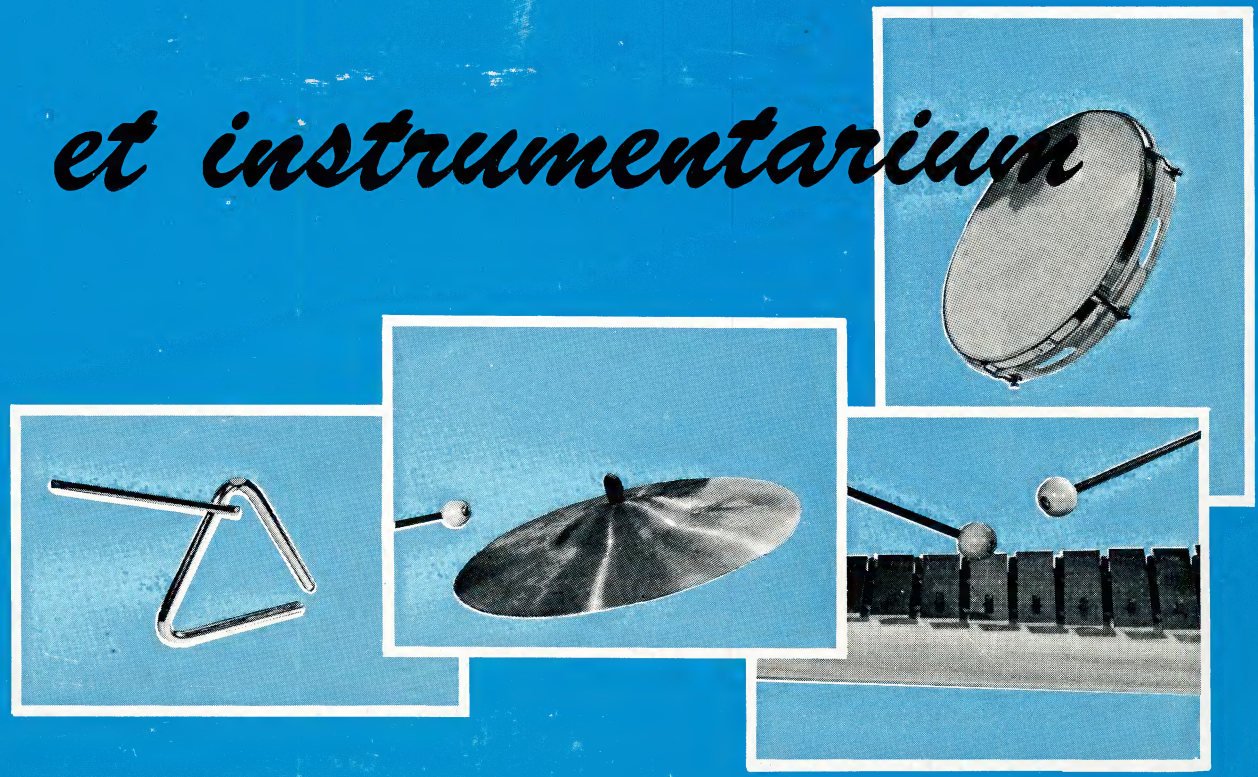
flûte à bec
soprano



et instrumentarium



jacques barathon

FLUTE A BEC SOPRANO

et INSTRUMENTARIUM

à l'usage des cours d'initiation musicale

par Jacques BARATHON

*

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L' ouvrage :

Il a pour but de faire connaître les principaux doigtés de la flûte soprano. (baroque)

A qui s'adresse-t-il ?

A celui qui veut apprendre la flûte à bec, seul ou en groupe. Il convient particulièrement aux classes d'initiation et d'éducation musicales.

Flûte et instrumentarium :

Pourquoi ?

Par sa complémentarité mélodique, la flûte à bec est pratiquement indispensable à l'instrumentarium.

Réciproquement, les instruments à percussion forment le support rythmique et harmonique idéal pour l'étude de la flûte.

Comment ?

Nous partons des doigtés les plus simples, les plus naturels.

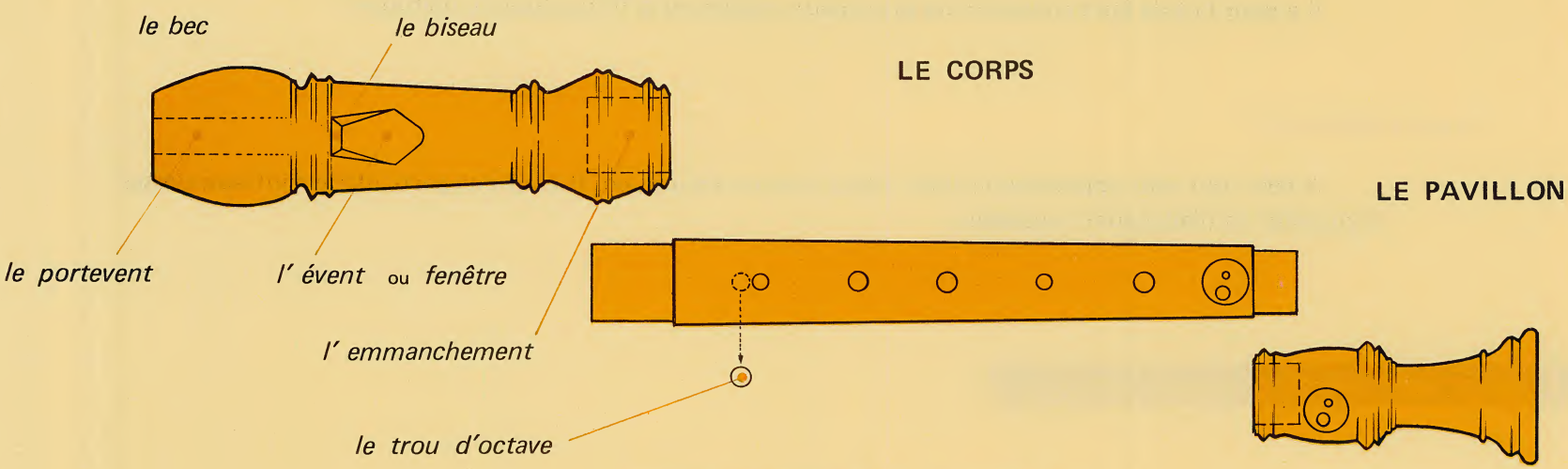
De ce fait, la logique des exercices "d'enchaînement" assurera la progression qui sera d'autant plus rapide que les improvisations utilisent les doigtés appris.

Les exercices "orchestrés" permettront de parachever ce travail dans la collectivité : la discipline de groupe étant essentielle en musique.

Les improvisations ont pour but premier de favoriser l'éveil des facultés créatrices qui, dès le plus jeune âge, ne demandent qu'à s'épanouir.

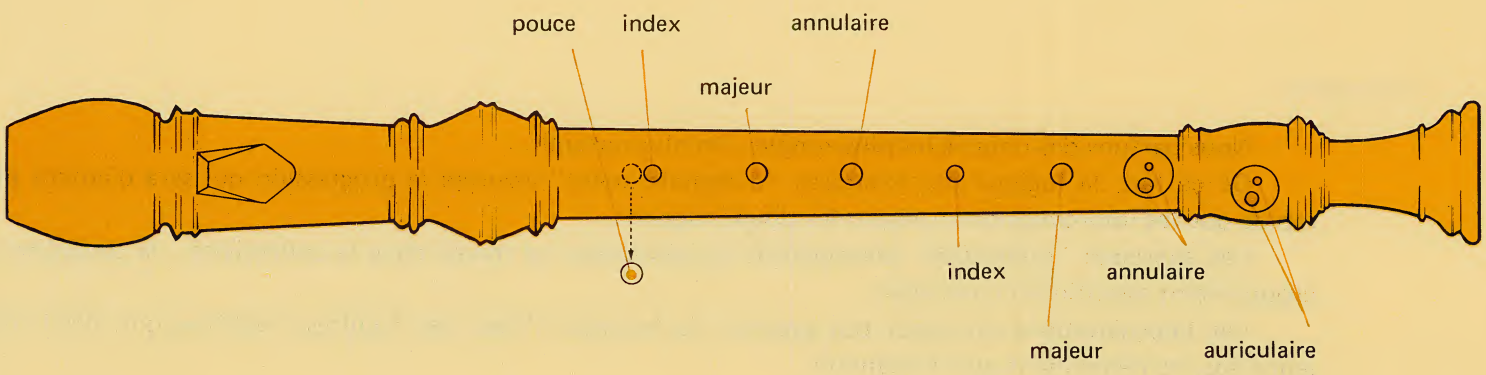
LA FLÛTE

LA TETE



EMPLACEMENT DES DOIGTS

La main gauche



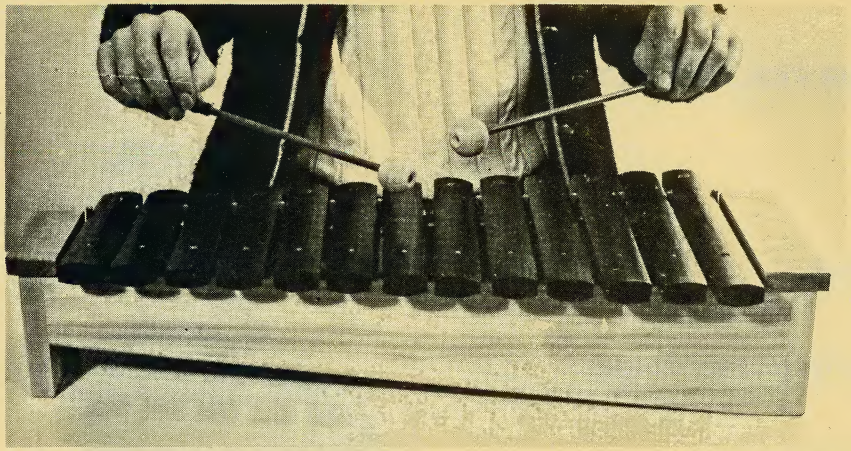
La main droite

TENUE de L'INSTRUMENT

- Le **CORPS** doit être bien **stable** sur les deux pieds légèrement écartés.
- Les **EPAULES tombent** pour permettre une parfaite décontraction de tous les muscles. (du bras jusqu'au bout des doigts).
- La **TETE** reste **droite** ; elle n'est penchée ni en avant ni en arrière.

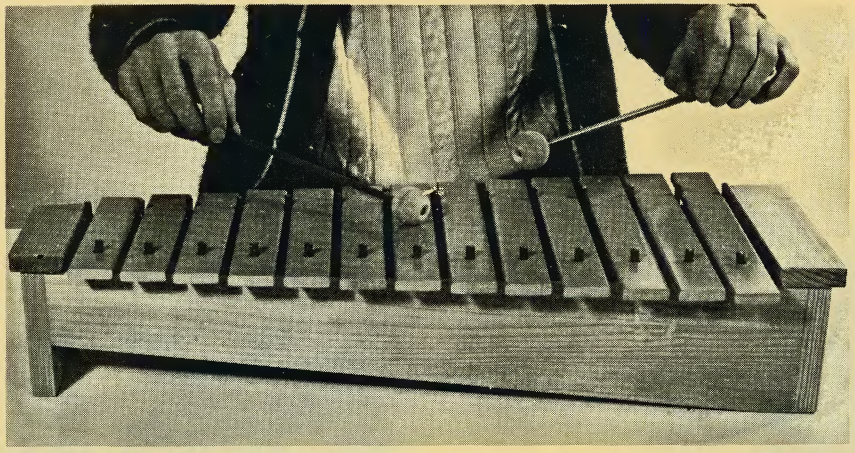
Main gauche

Main droite

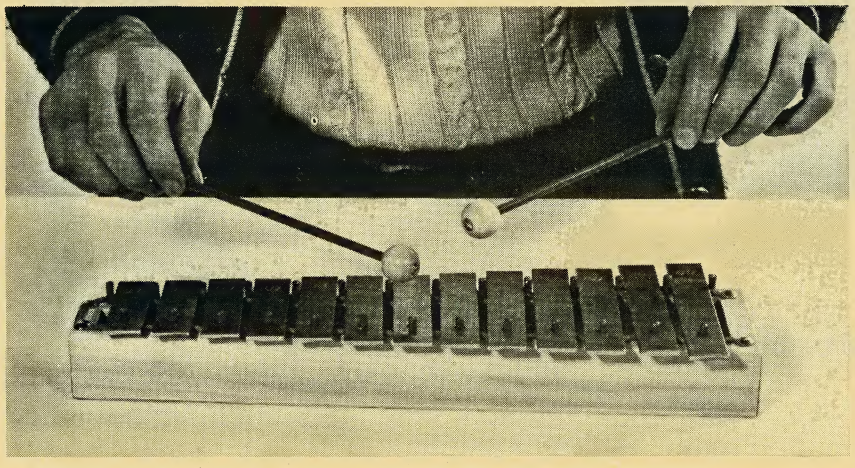


Xylophone

X



M **Métallophone**

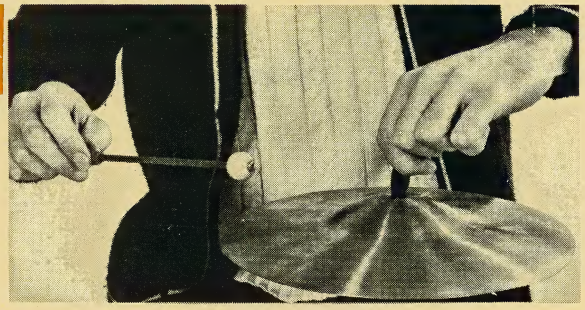


C

Carillon

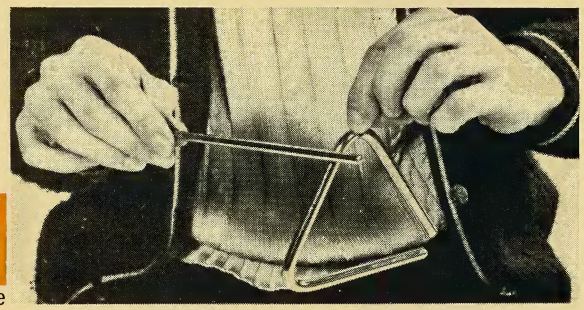
Wood-block

Cymbale

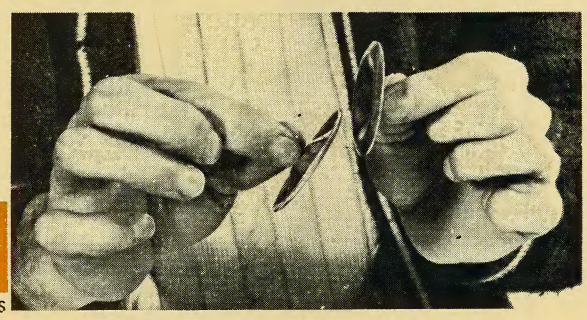


Claves

Triangle



Tambourin



Crotales

Tambour basque

Sistre

Signes et Abréviations

Fl	Flûte
X	Xylophone
M	Métallophone
C	Carillon
S	Soprano
A	Alto
B	Basse

X, M ou C sont parfois accompagnés de S, A ou B pour indiquer le registre.
Exemple : Exercice 78, p. 36.

Sans cette précision on peut employer tous les instruments d'une même famille.
Exemple : Exercice 8, p. 15.

Tambour basque

Tambourin

Claves

Wood-block

Triangle

Sistre

Crotales

Cymbale

Les exercices orchestrés peuvent être exécutés dans la forme du rondo: le refrain est alterné avec des couplets improvisés. La longueur des improvisations sera toujours égale ou multiple du refrain (longueur du refrain multiplié par 1,2 ou 3).

Les exercices pour flûte seule seront travaillés avec les trois articulations (voir page 49).Le jeu "legato" met en évidence les défauts de synchronisme des doigts.

Exercices pour Flûte à Bec Soprano et Instrumentarium

Mécanisme des doigts

— **Apprentissage du doigté** d'une note, exemple : do, avec deux doigts, page 12, ou d'un *nouveau* doigté d'une note déjà connue, exemple : do, avec quatre doigts, p. 33.

— **Exercices d'enchaînement** des notes entre elles. Exemples : n° 1 entre ré et do, n° 2 entre do et la, n° 3 entre ré et la.

— **Exercices orchestrés :** Immédiatement, application musicale. Exemple : n° 4 utilisation de ré, do, la; la flûte Fl est soutenue par les basses B et le triangle △. Un ostinato d'accompagnement réalisé par les xylophones alto X_A, les claves X et le tambourin ◯ permet d'improviser sur ces trois notes.

Conduite du souffle

Nous préconisons de lier étroitement le travail de la conduite du souffle avec celui de la culture vocale et du chant. Musicalement et techniquement, ces deux disciplines se rencontrent.

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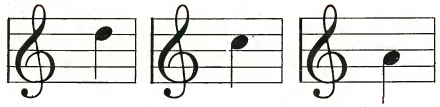
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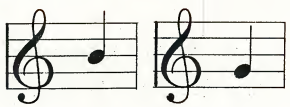
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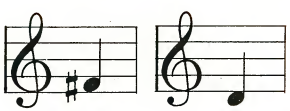
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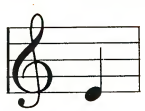
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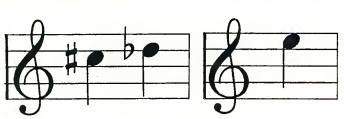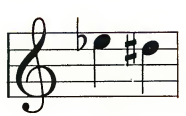
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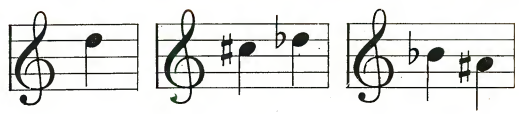

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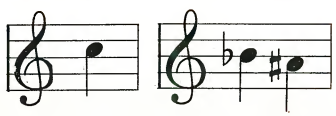
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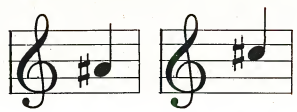
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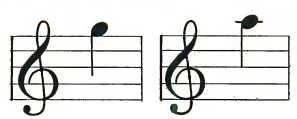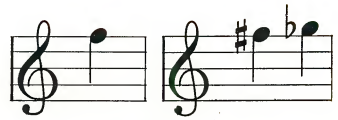
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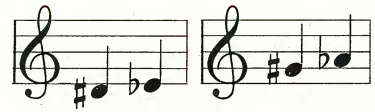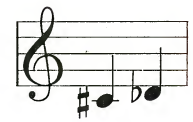
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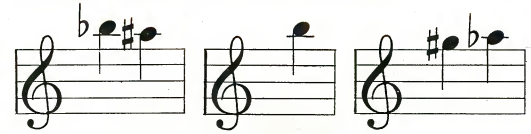
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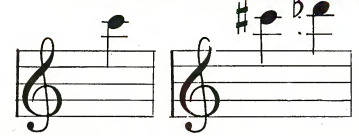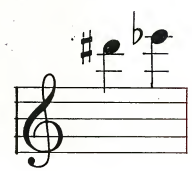
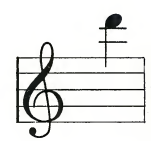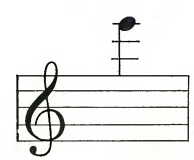

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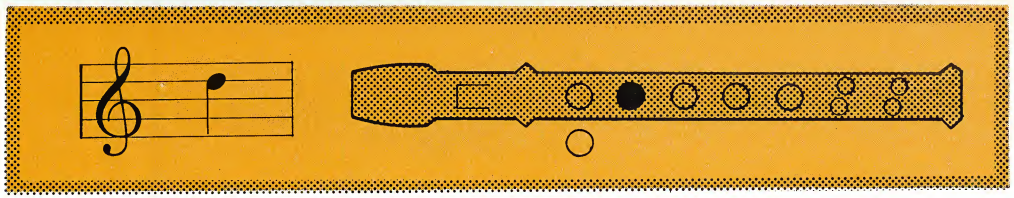

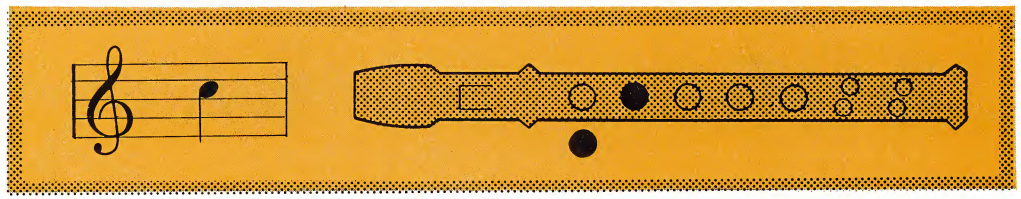

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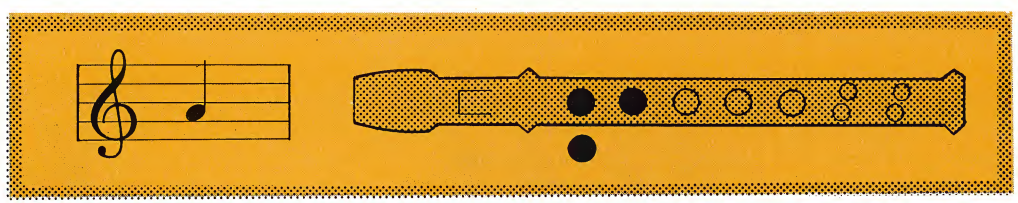

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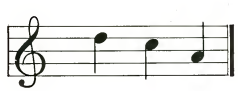
3

Lentement

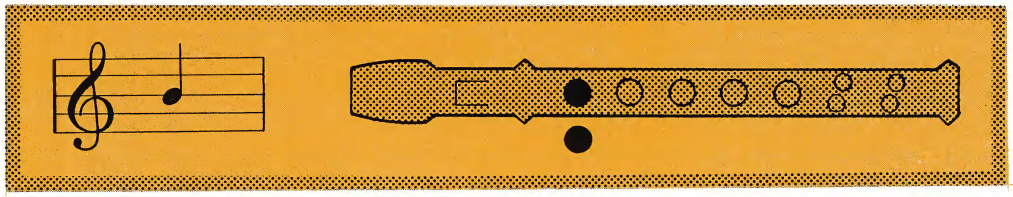
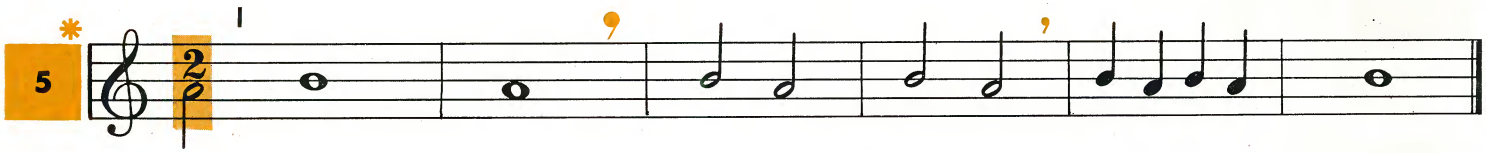
4 Fl △ MB XB

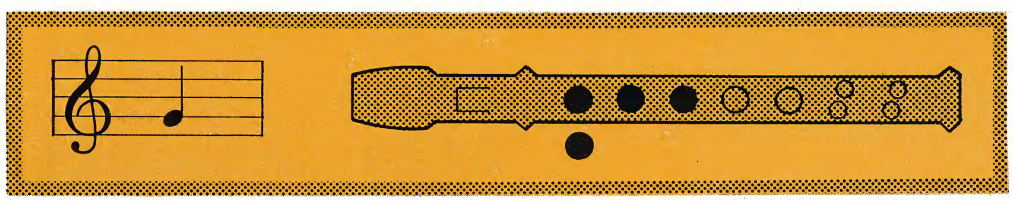
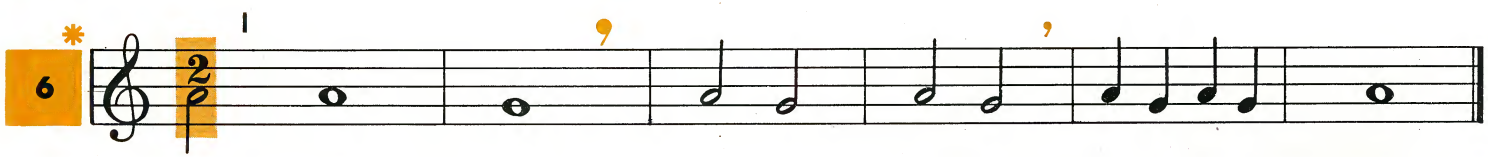
Fl △ MB XB

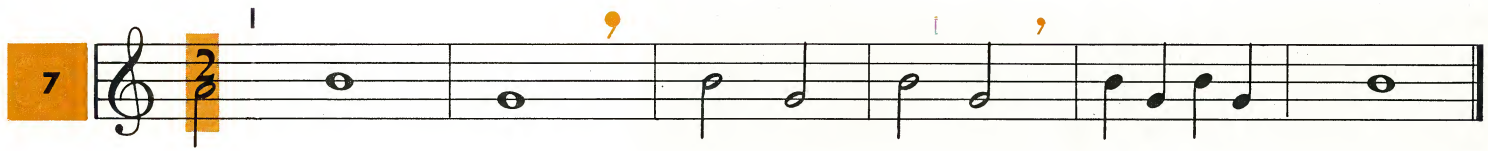
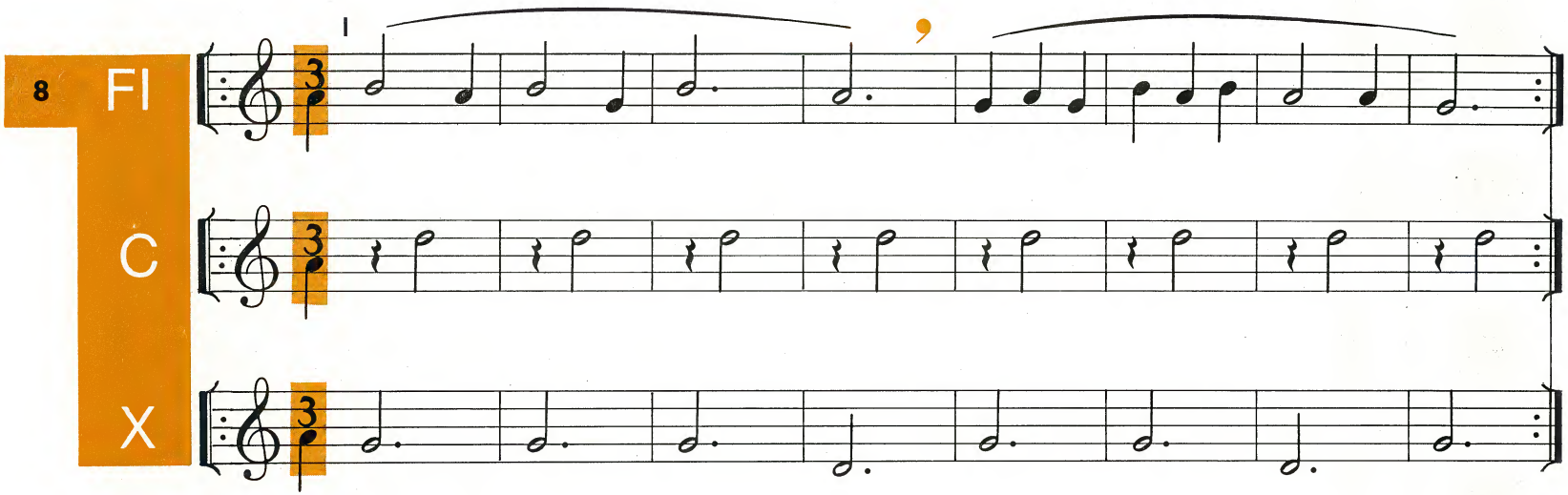
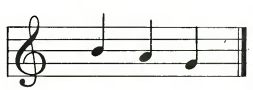
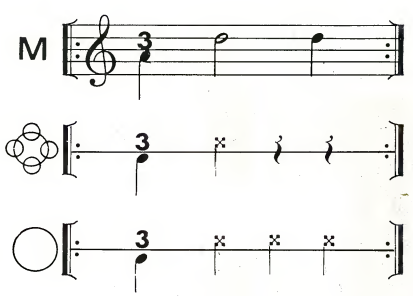
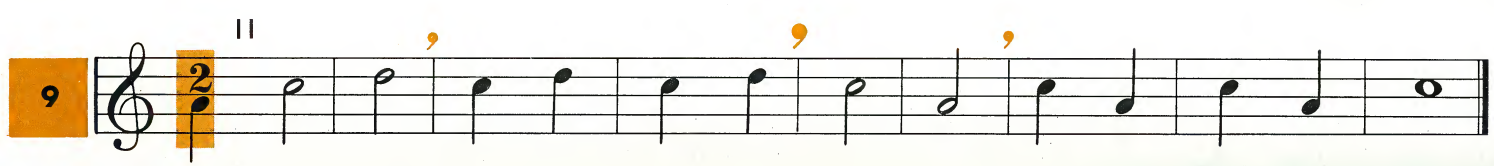
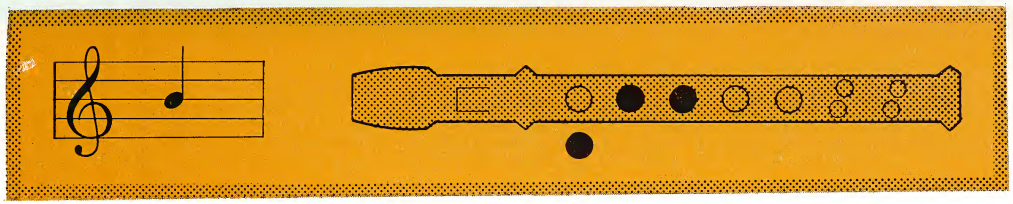
Improviser avec les notes sur l'ostinato* d'accompagnement suivant :

XA

L'improvisation avec les notes que l'on vient d'apprendre a le double intérêt de la créativité musicale et de l'assimilation rapide des doigtés et de leurs enchaînements.

* *L'OSTINATO est la répétition " obstinée " de la même formule.*





* Refaire le même exercice en position II.

Improviser avec les notes sur l'ostinato d'accompagnement suivant :



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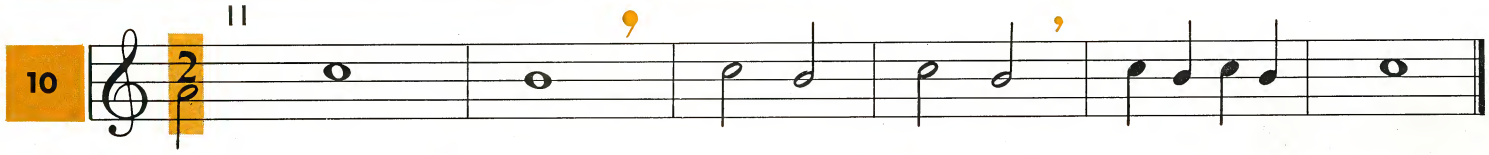
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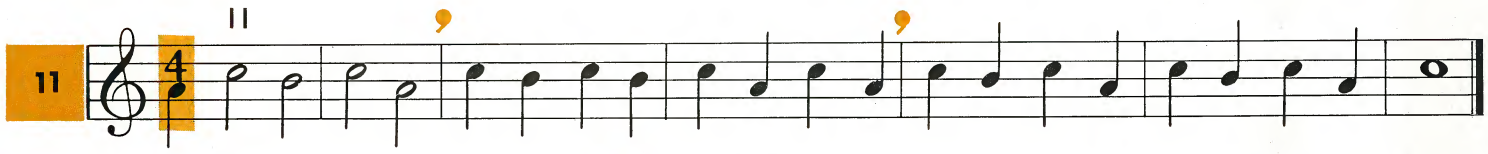
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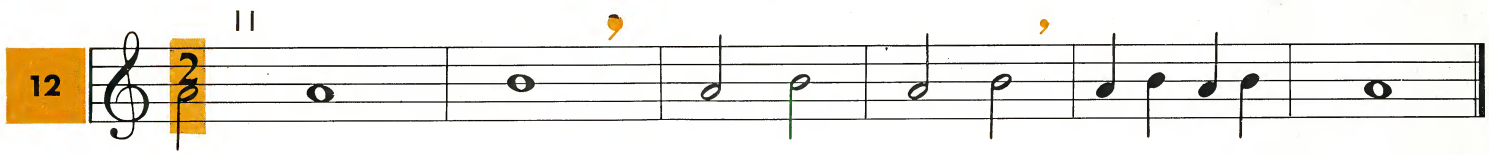
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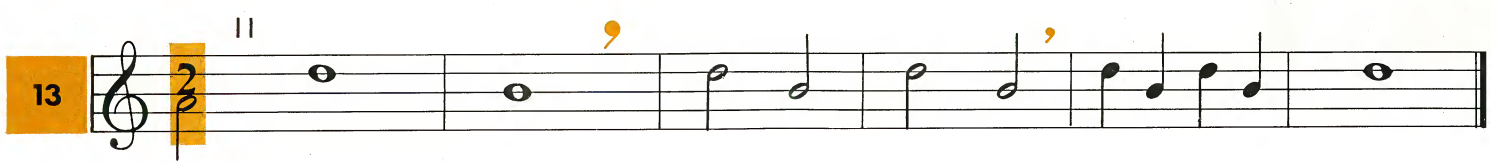
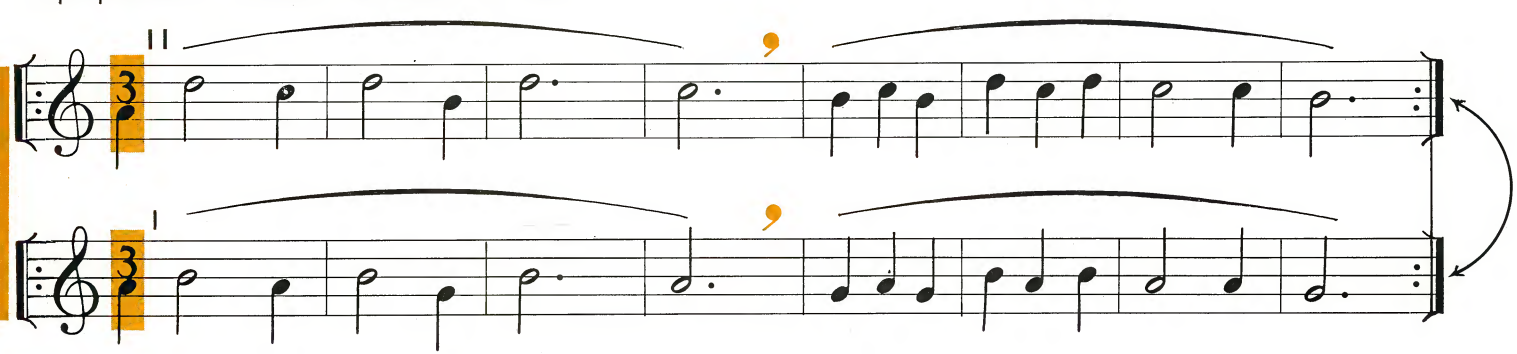
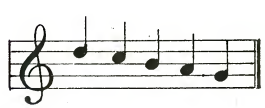
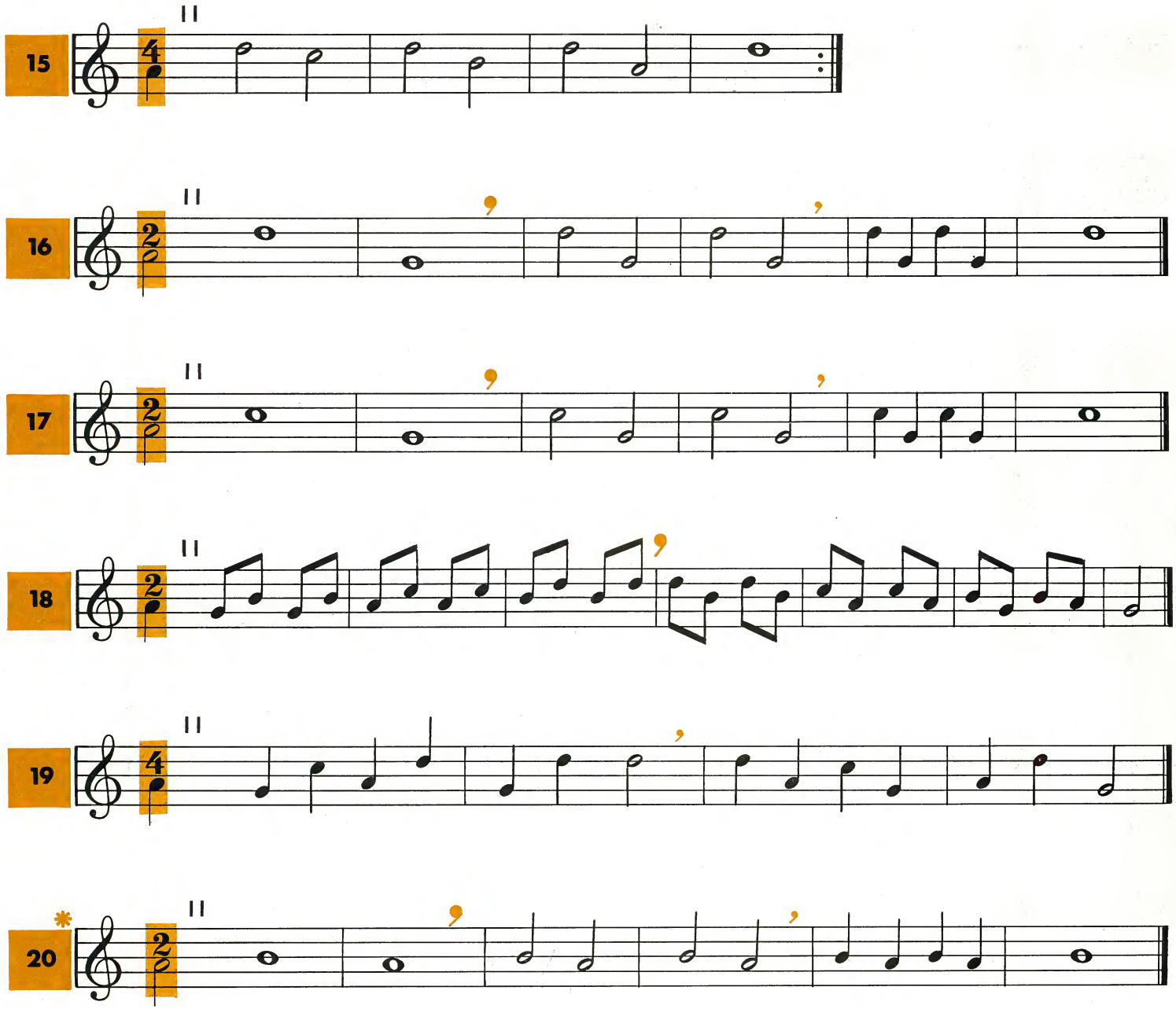
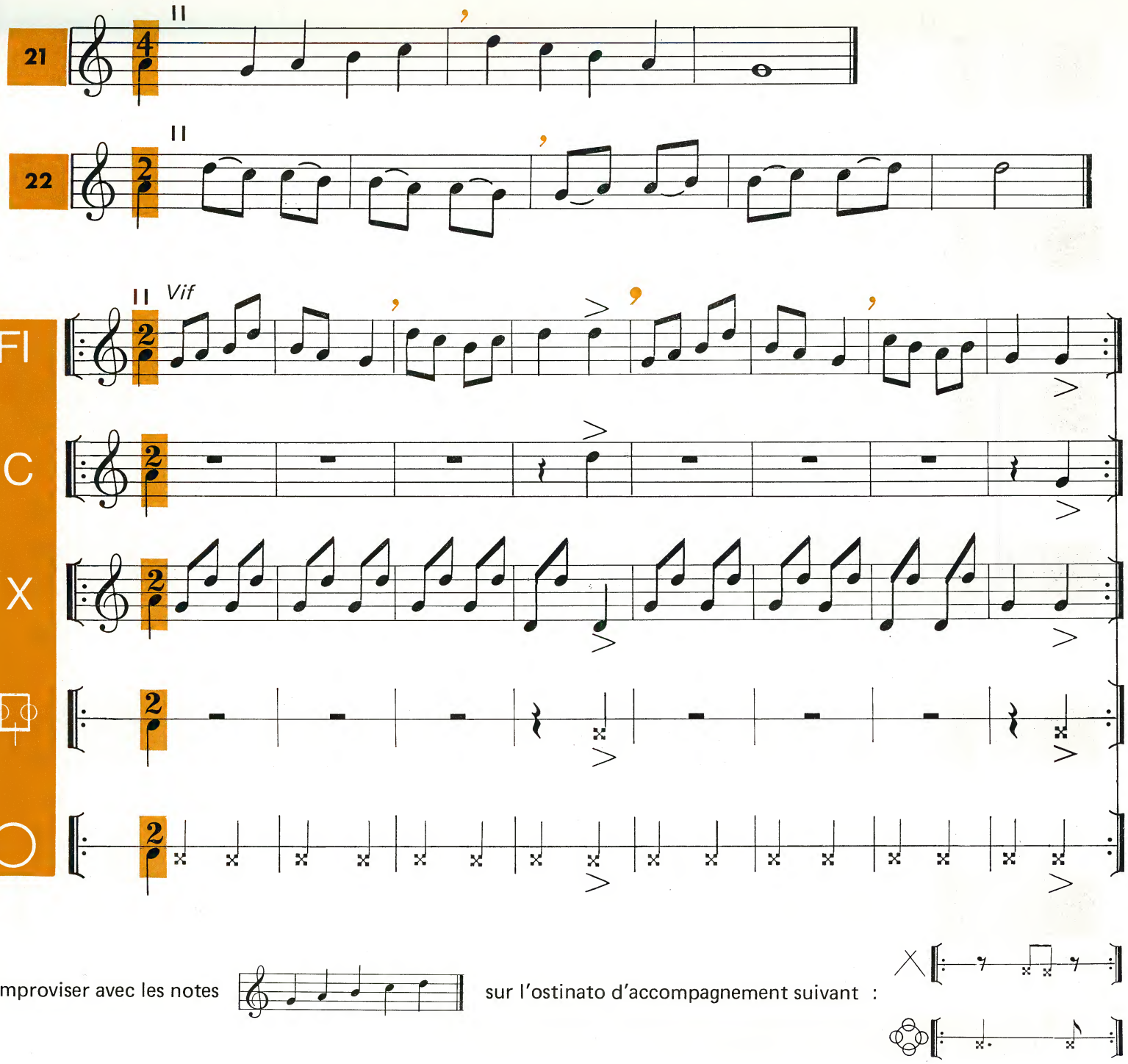
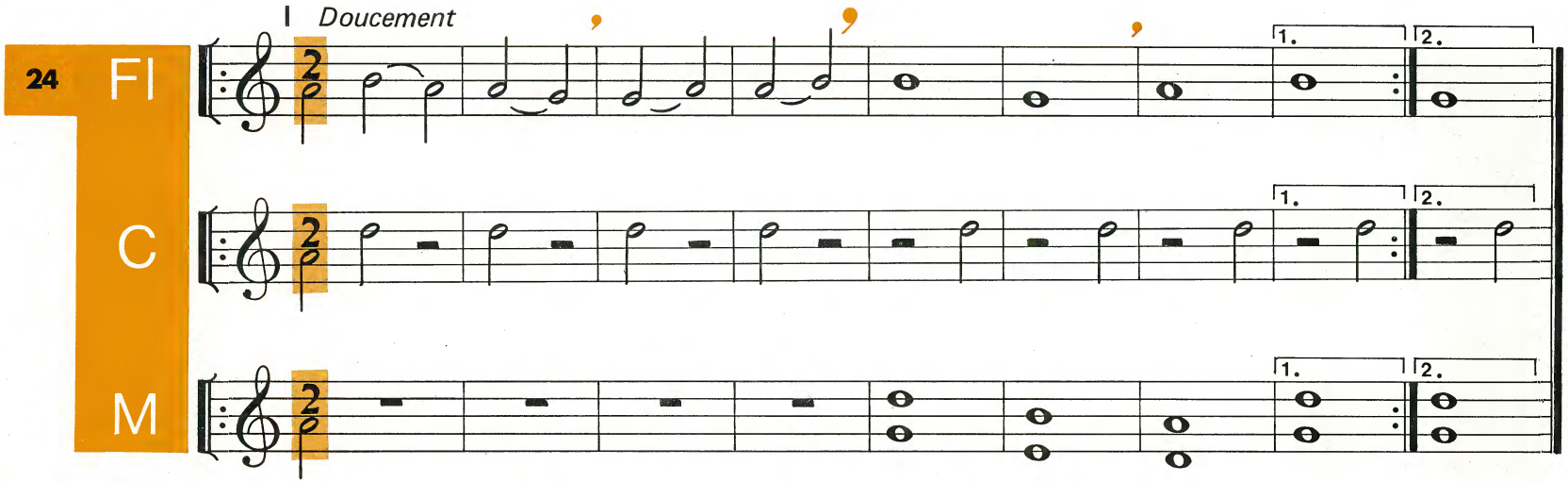

Superposer au n°8 comme une seconde voix.

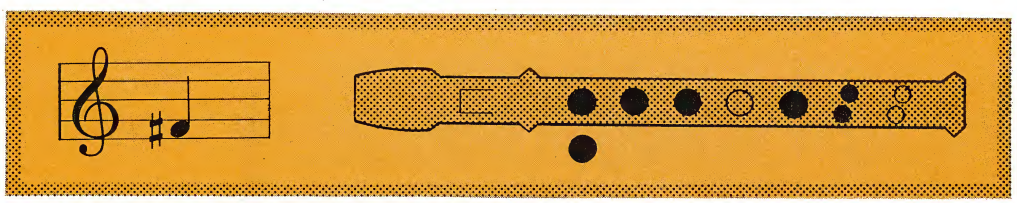
14 Fl$_1$

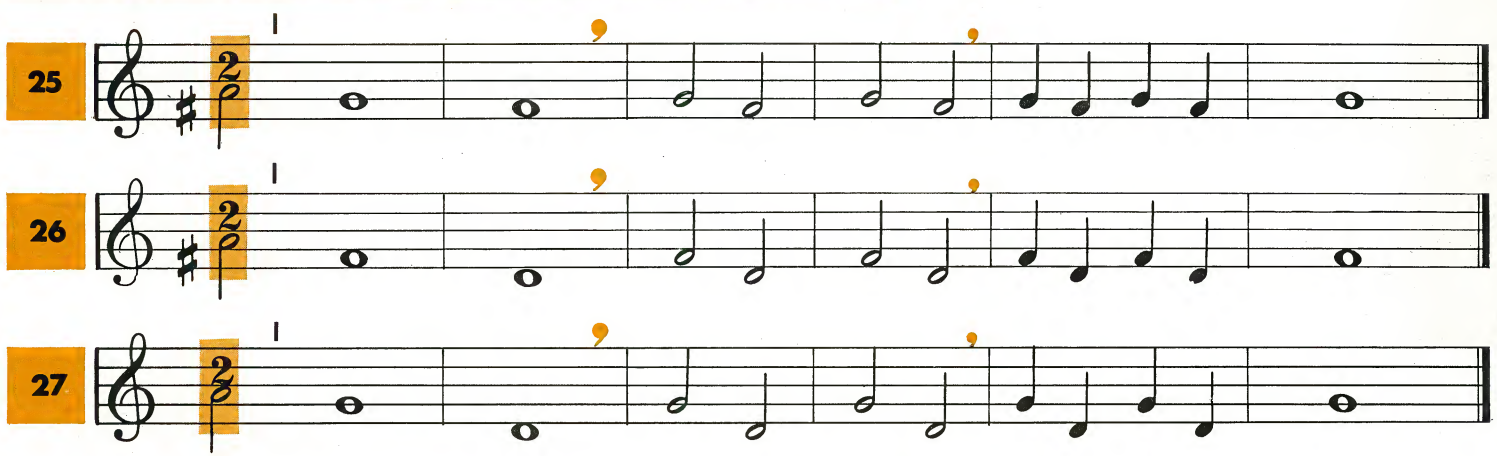
Fl$_2$



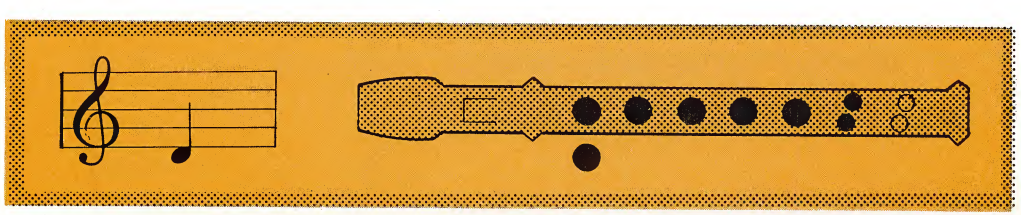
Improviser avec les notes sur le même ostinato d'accompagnement que le N°8.

✱ Nous insistons sur le travail de ce mouvement de bascule (de chaque côté du doigt II).
Il faudra le refaire souvent *legato* avant de le réaliser correctement.

Improviser avec les notes sur l'ostinato d'accompagnement suivant :







Refaire ces trois exercices en position II.



Modéré

28 Fl

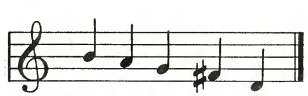
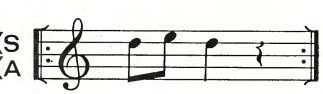
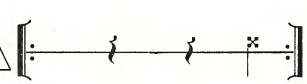
C

X_B M

Fl

C

X_B M

Improviser avec les notes sur l'ostinato d'accompagnement suivant :

X_S X_A

△ 

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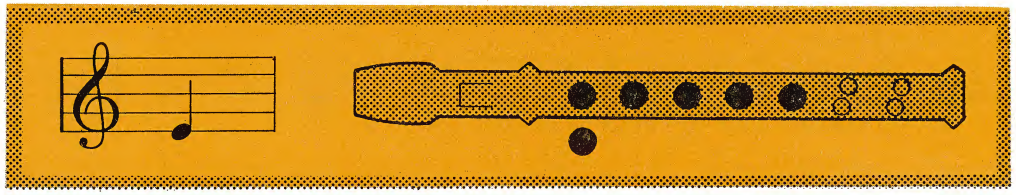
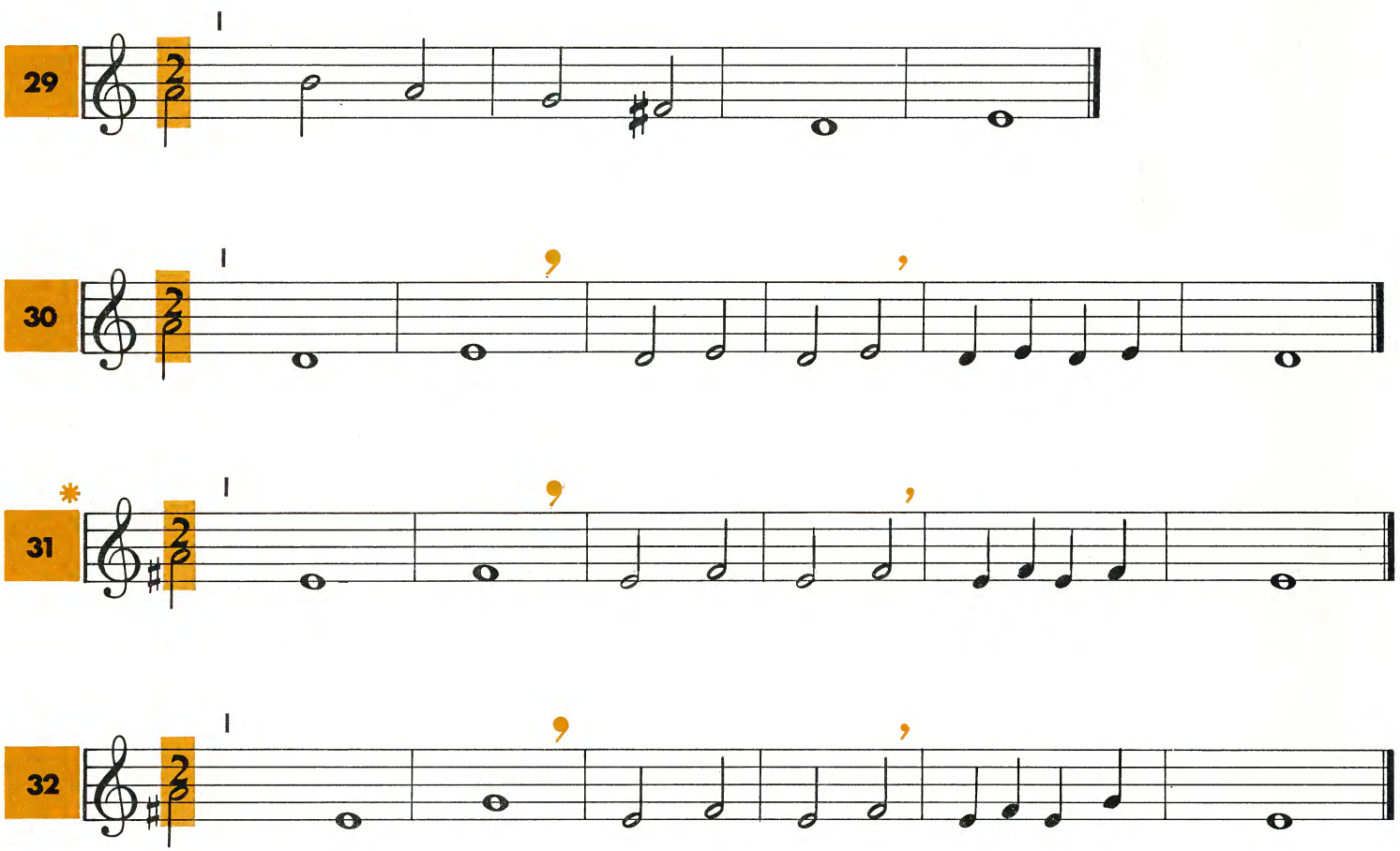


* Ici aussi, mouvement de bascule mais sans appuyer sur le doigt du milieu.

Joyeux

33 Fl

Xa

○

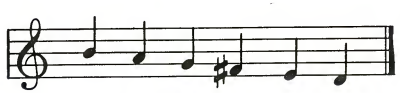
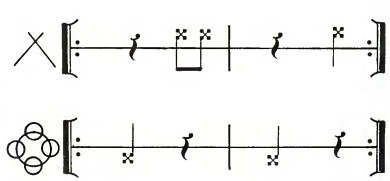
Xb

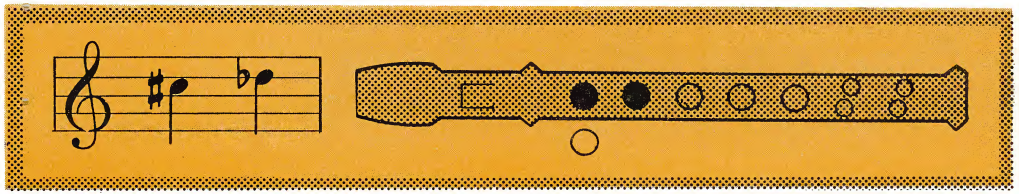
Fl

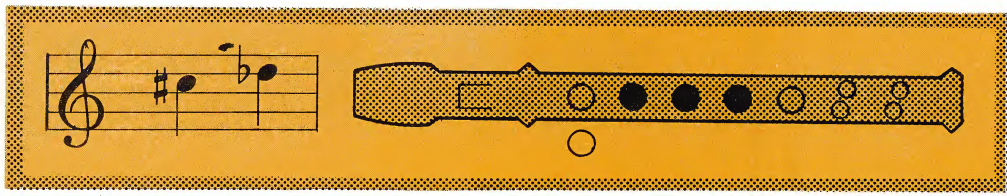
Xa

○

Xb

Improviser avec les notes sur l'ostinato d'accompagnement suivant :







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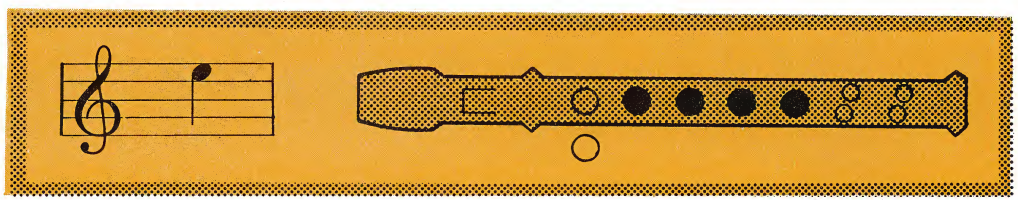

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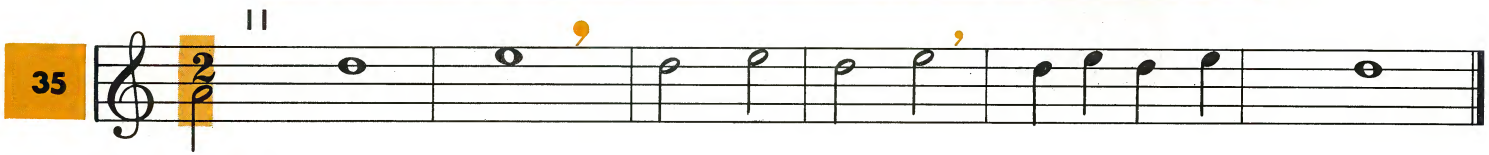
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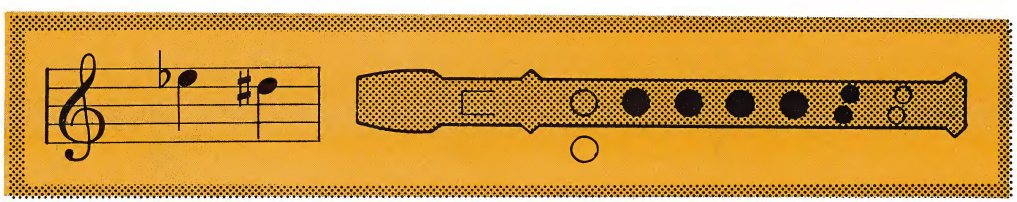
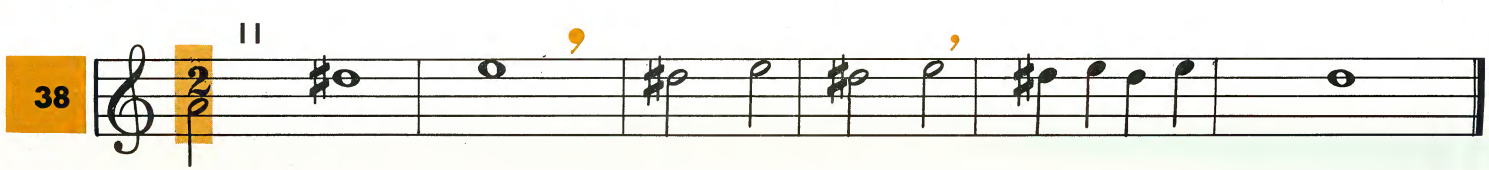


37

38



39

40

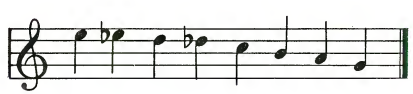
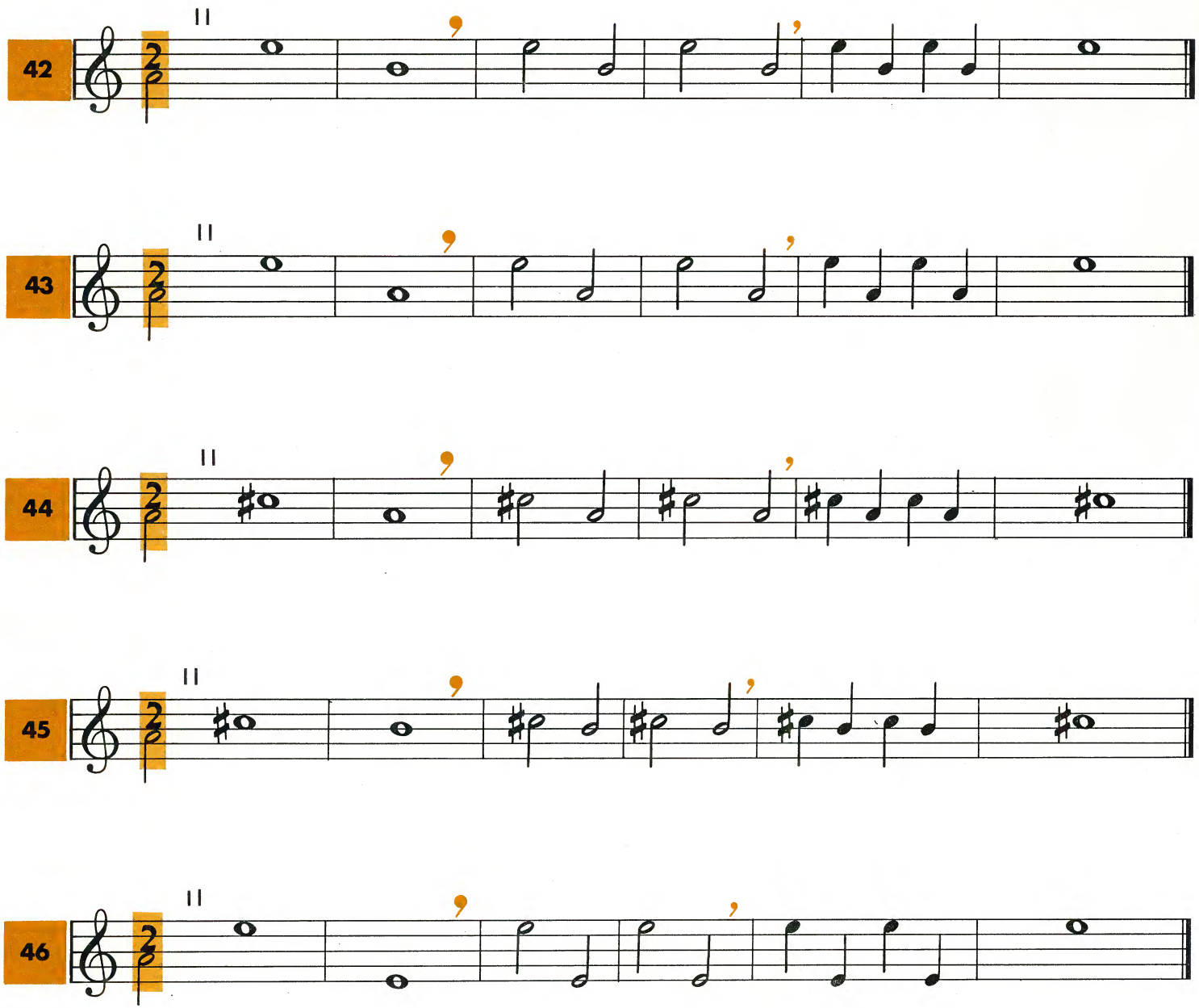
41 Fl

Mb

Très modéré

Fl

Mb

Improviser avec les notes sur l'ostinato d'accompagnement suivant :

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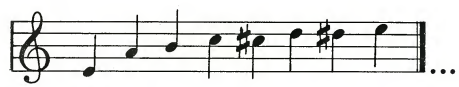
47

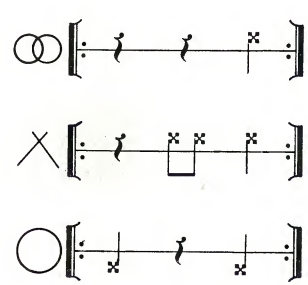
Très soutenu

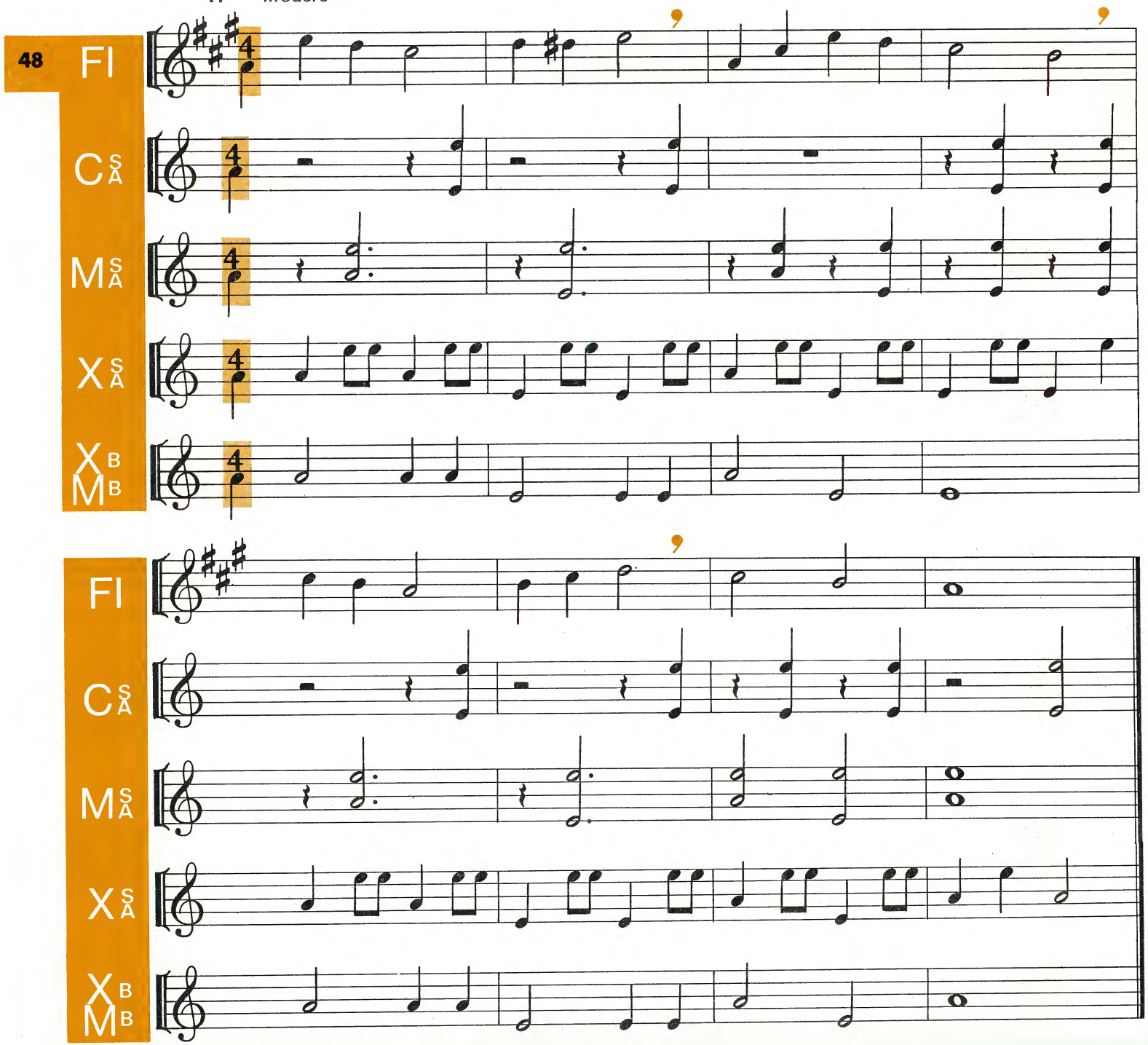
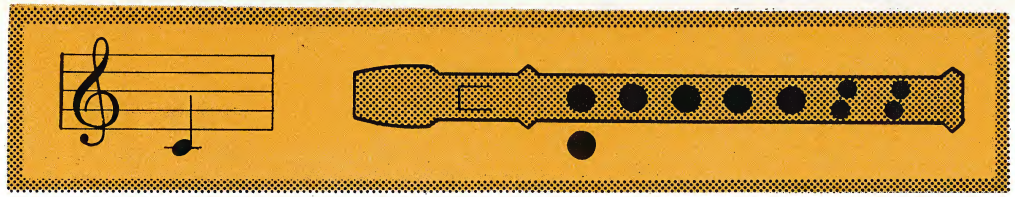
Fl

Xsa

Xbm

Improviser avec les notes

...sur l'ostinato d'accompagnement suivant :



II *Modéré*



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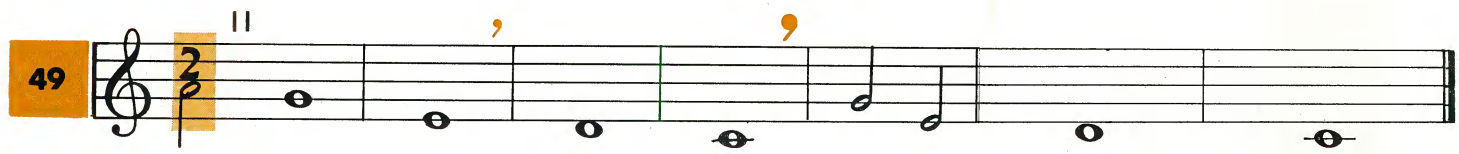
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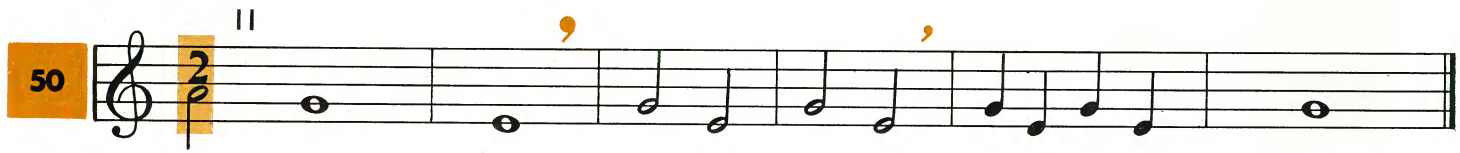
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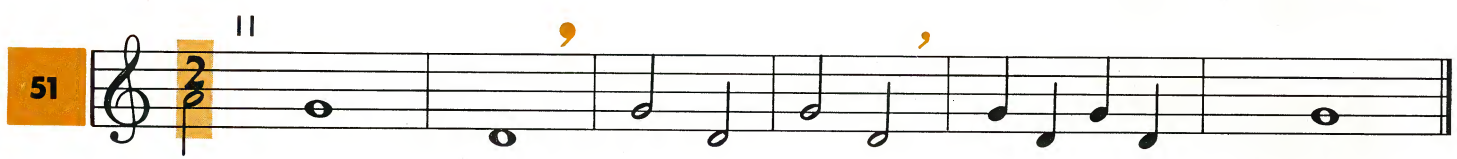
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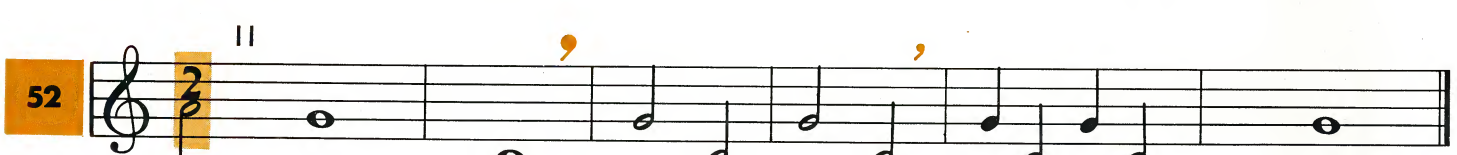
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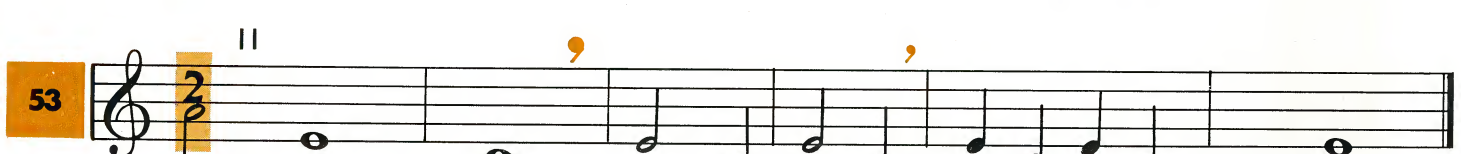
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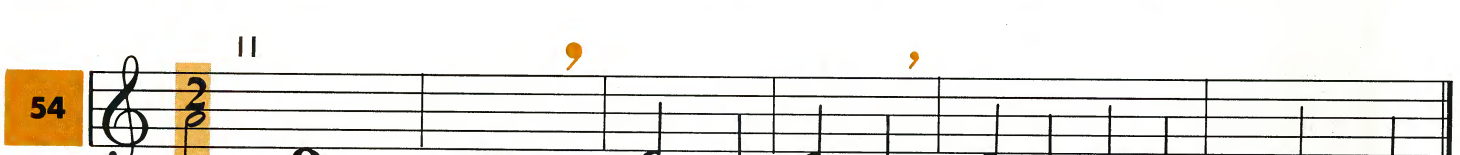
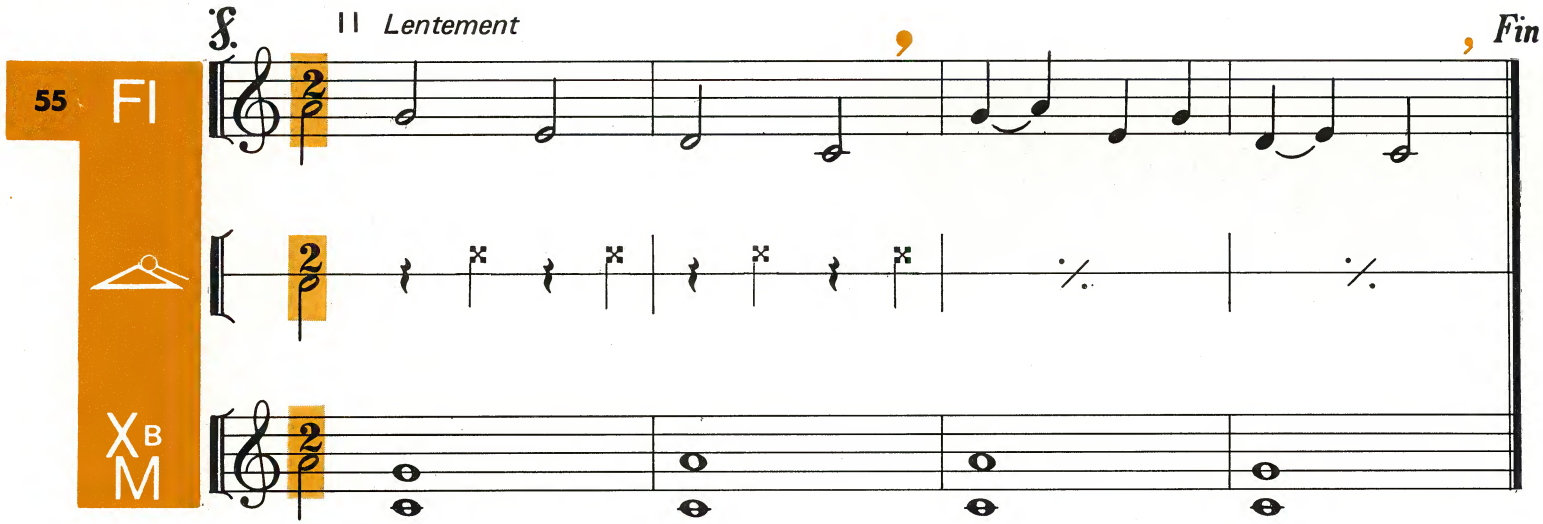
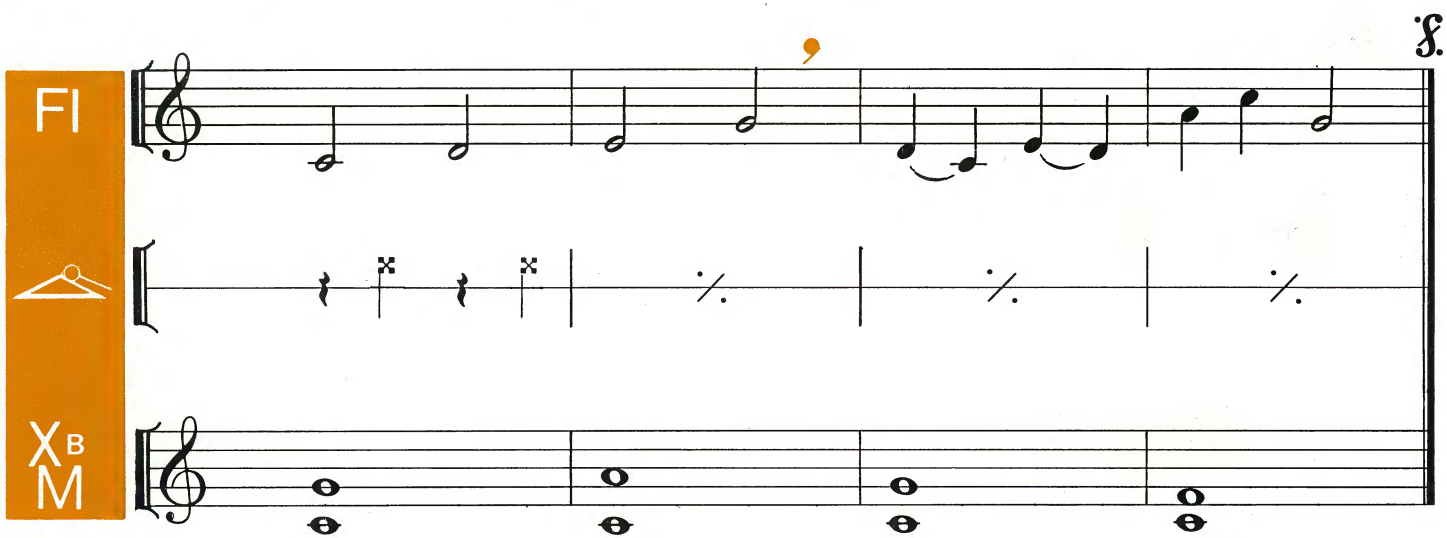
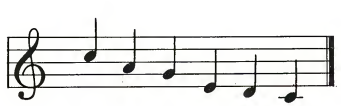
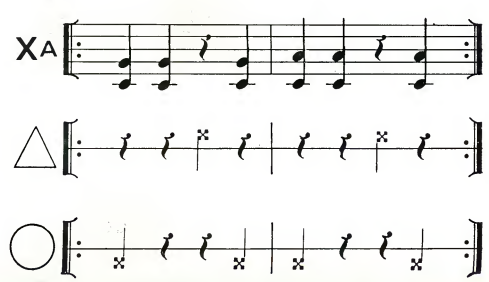
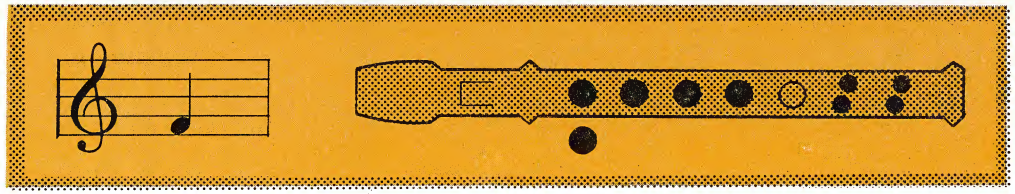
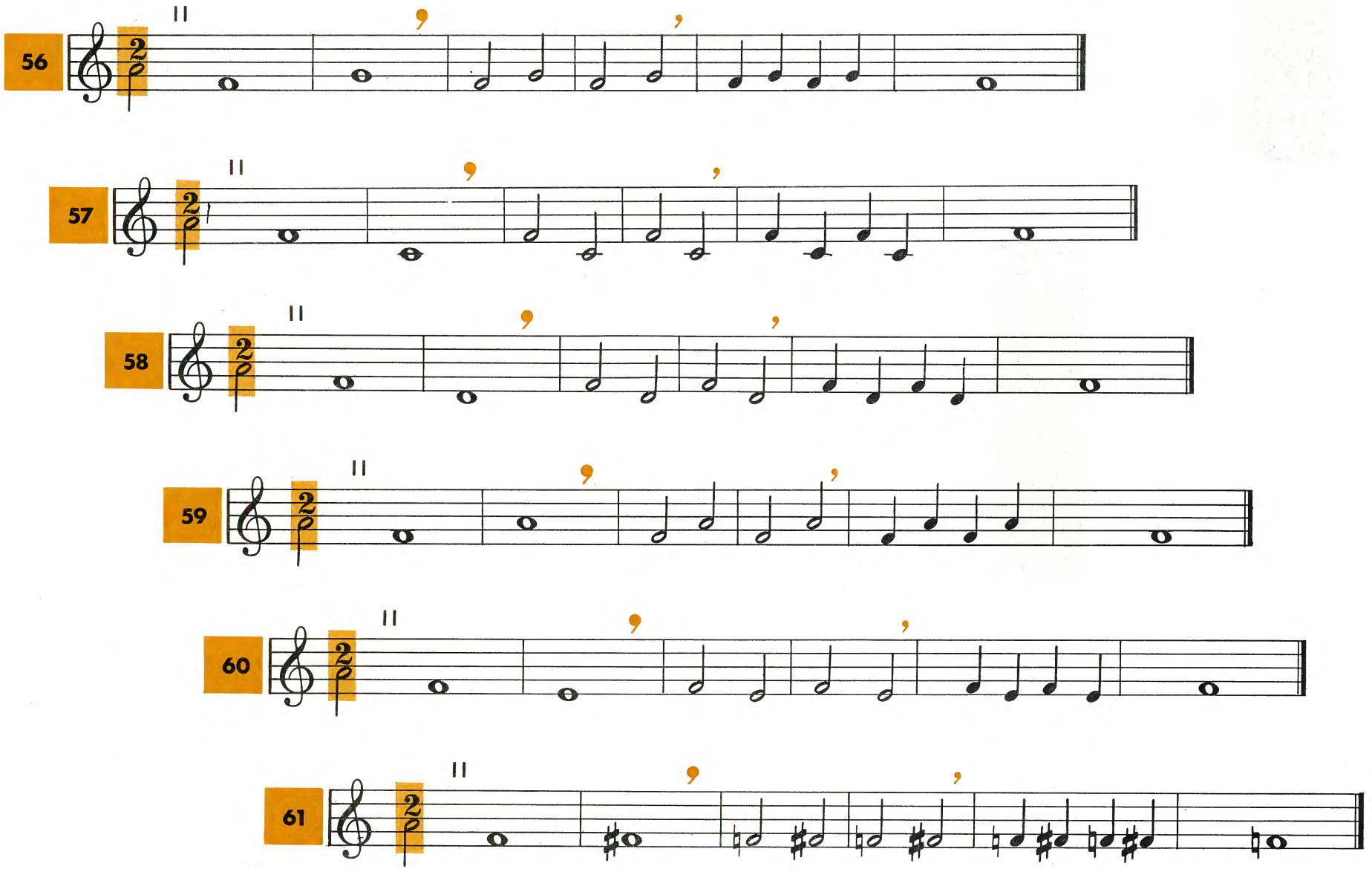






Improviser avec les notes sur l'ostinato d'accompagnement suivant :




56
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X S A

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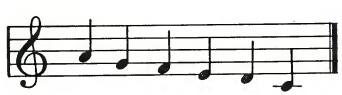
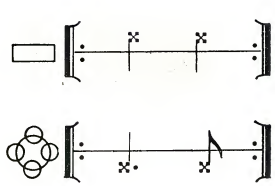
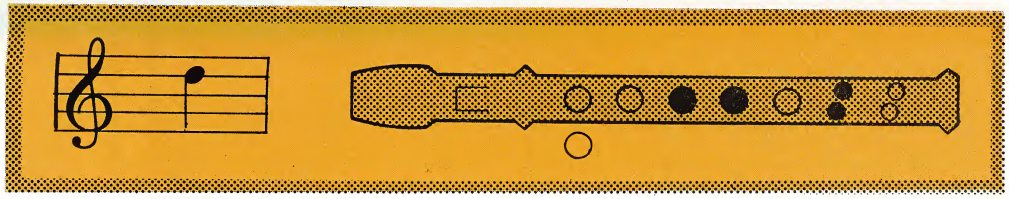
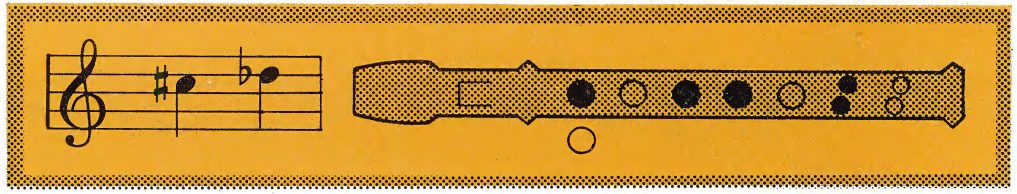
X B M

Enlevé

Improviser avec les notes sur l'ostinato d'accompagnement suivant :







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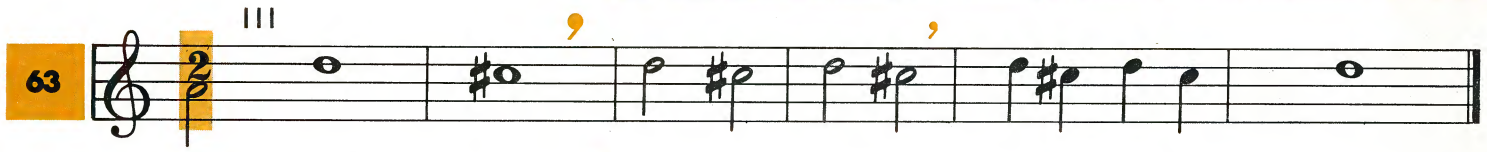

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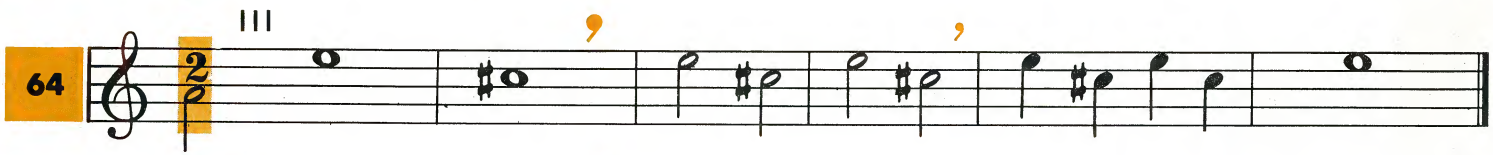

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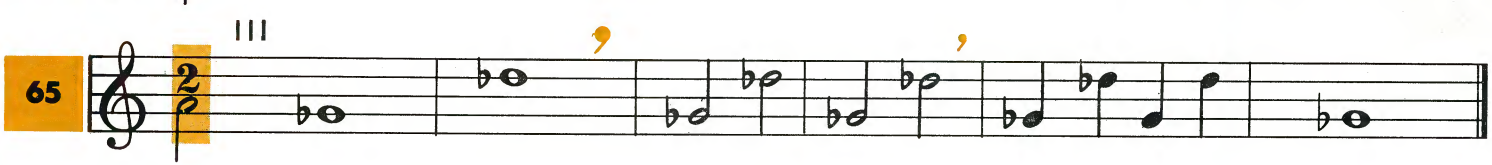

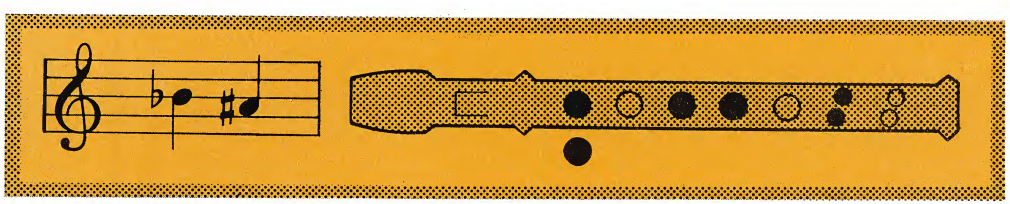

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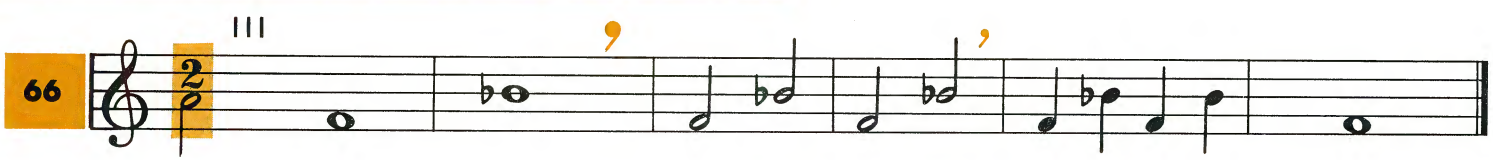

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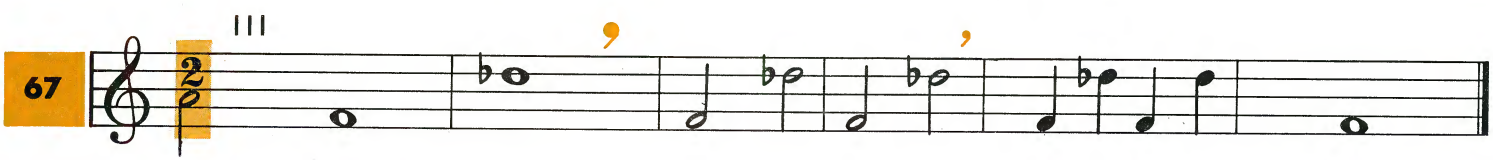
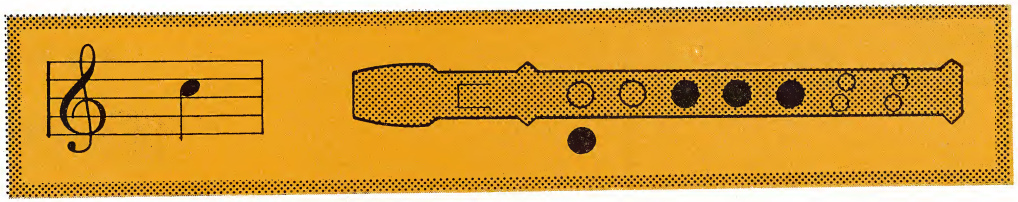
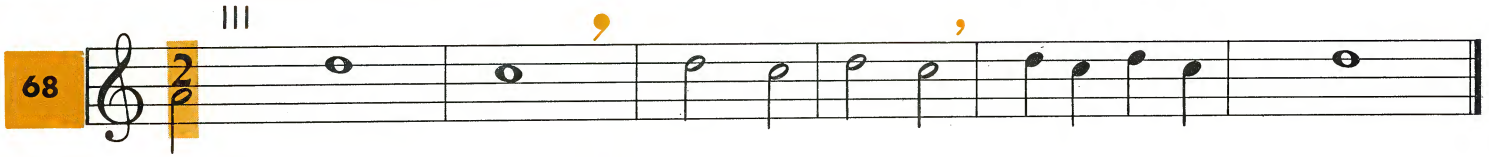
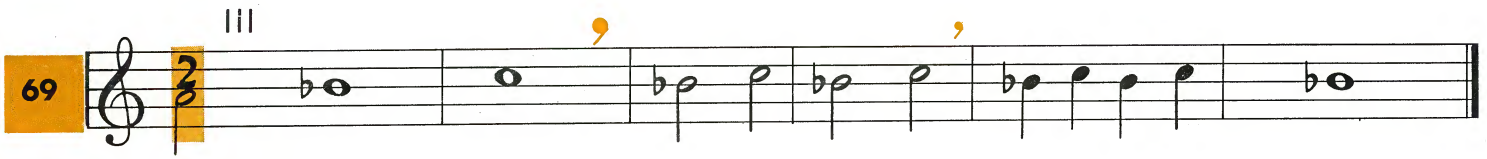
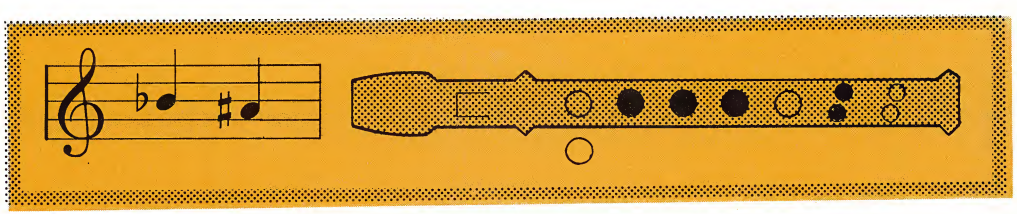






Refaire les n°49 à 54, 56 à 61 en position III
Refaire les n°65 à 67 en position I

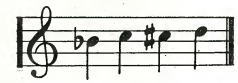
Refaire les n°63 et 69 en position II
(Pour le 69, avec le doigté ci-dessous.)



70 FI

Souple

Improviser
avec les notes



...sur
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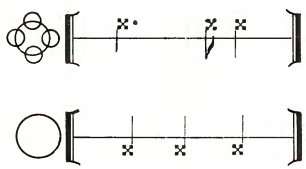
d'accompagnement
suivant



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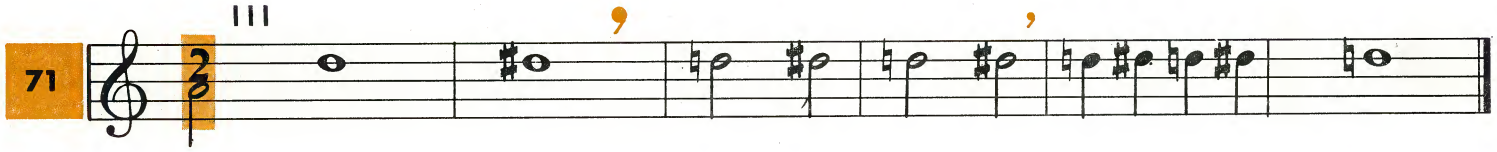

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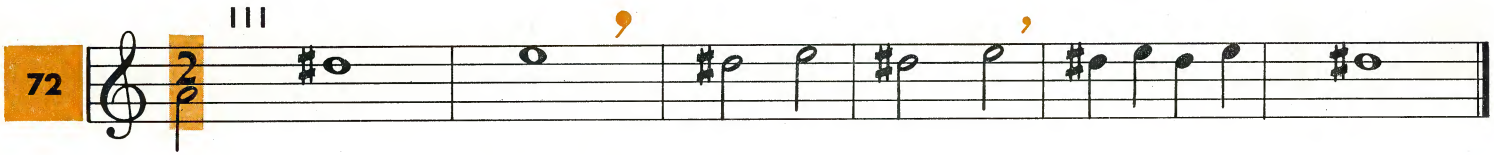
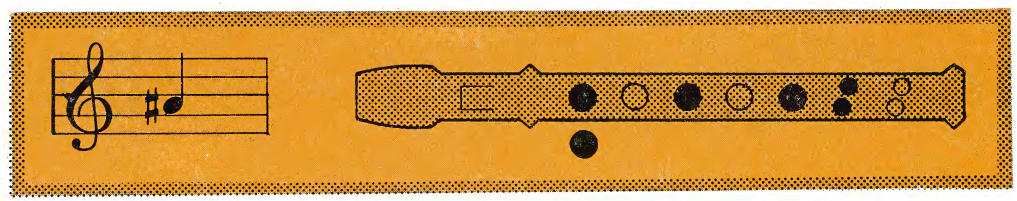

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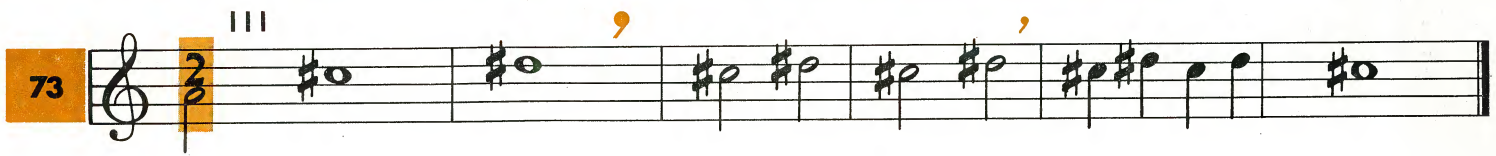

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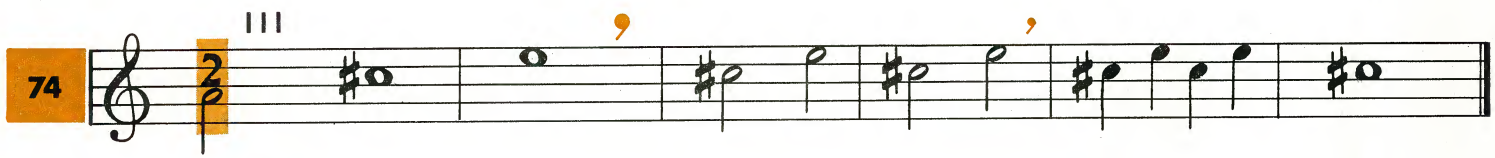

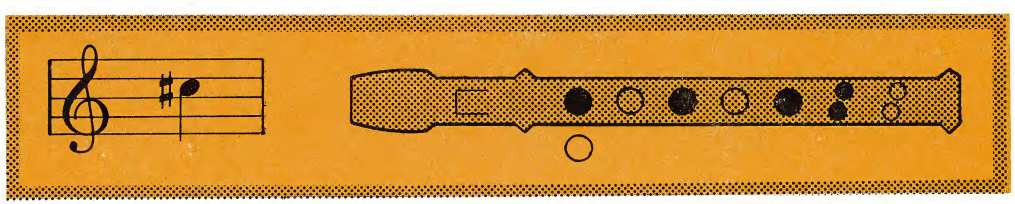

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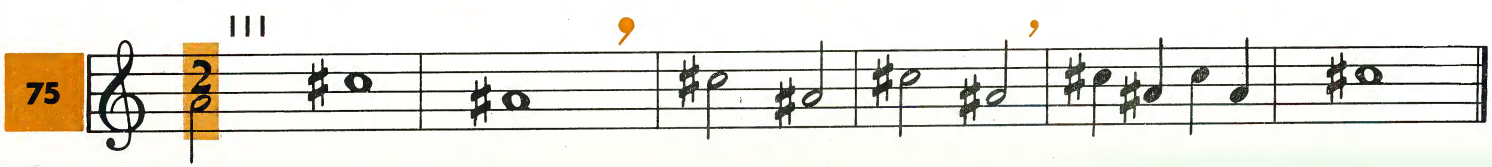

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78 Fl

Nostalgique

M S A

△

X B M B

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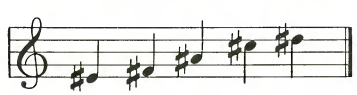
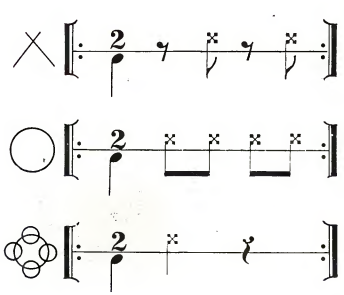

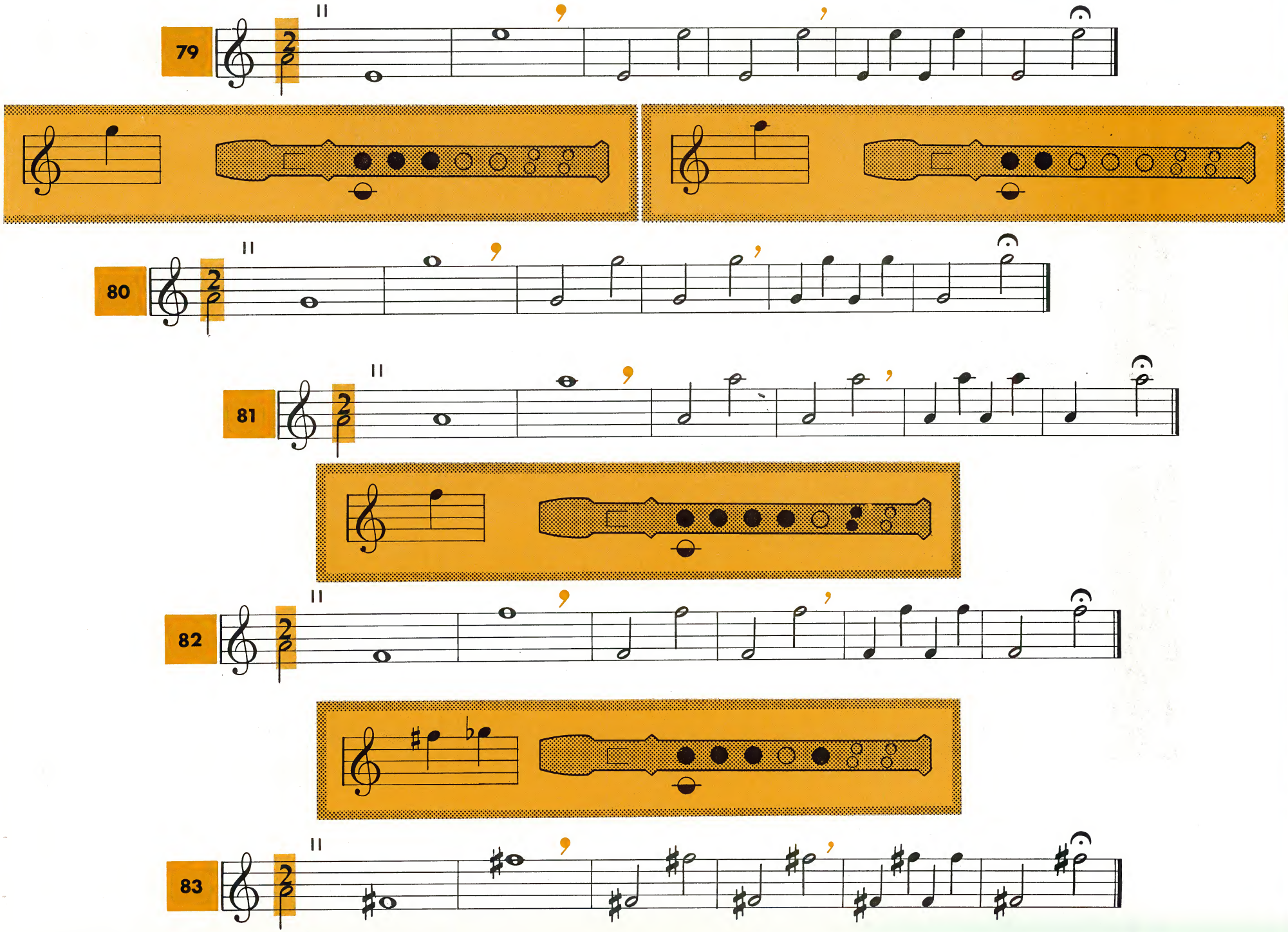
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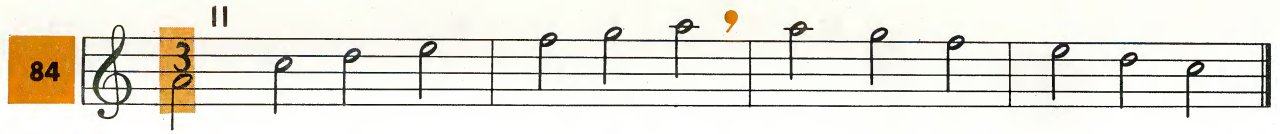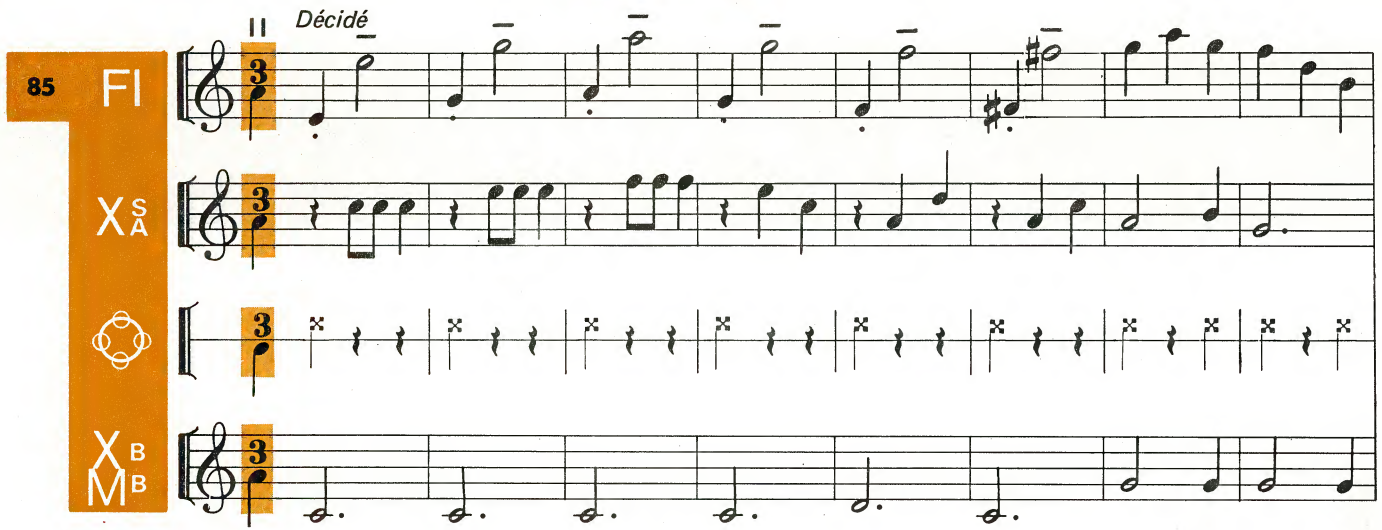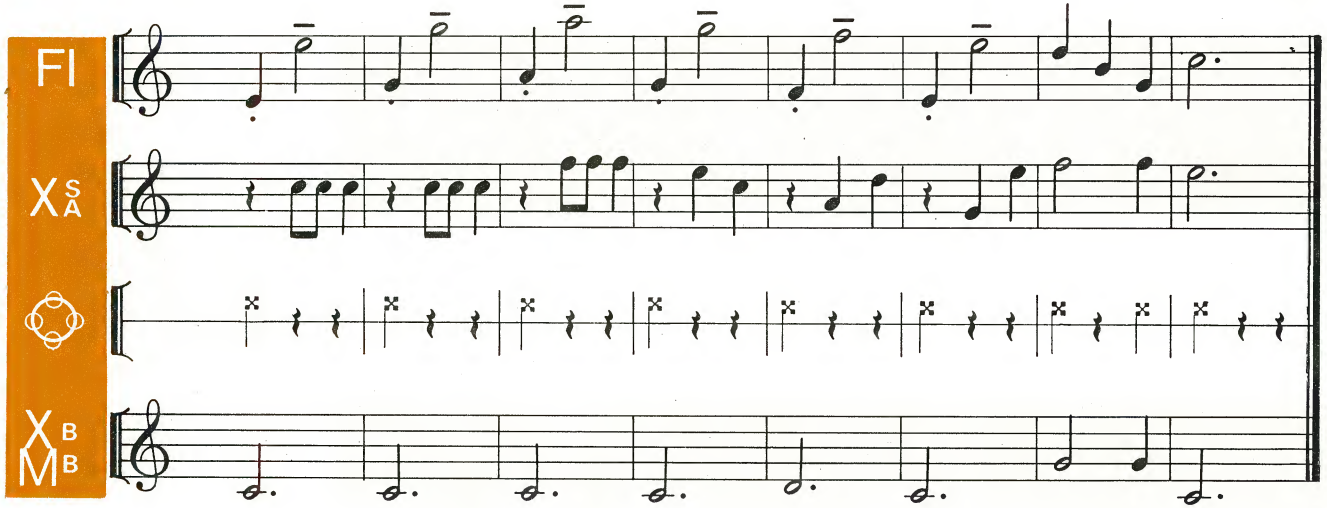

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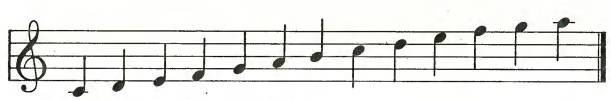
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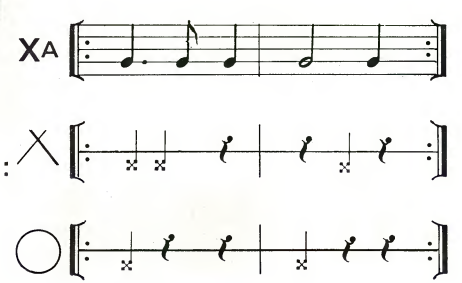
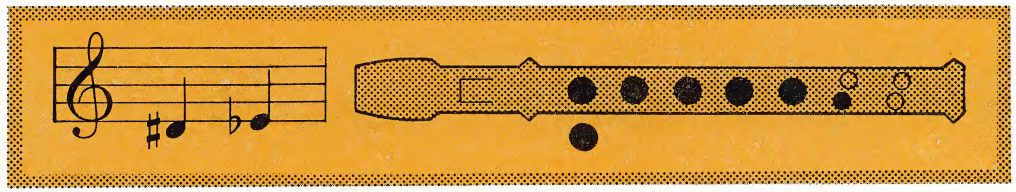

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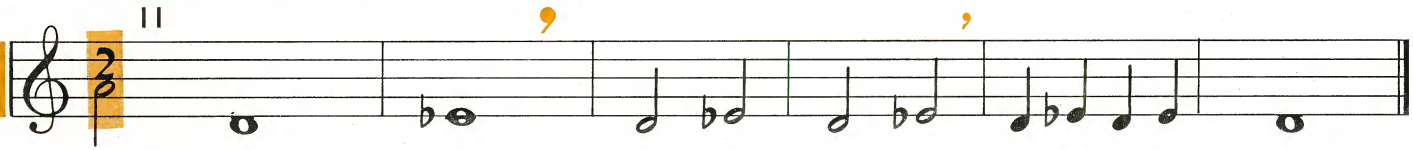
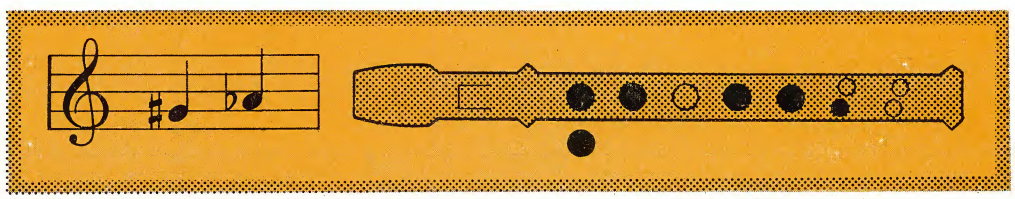
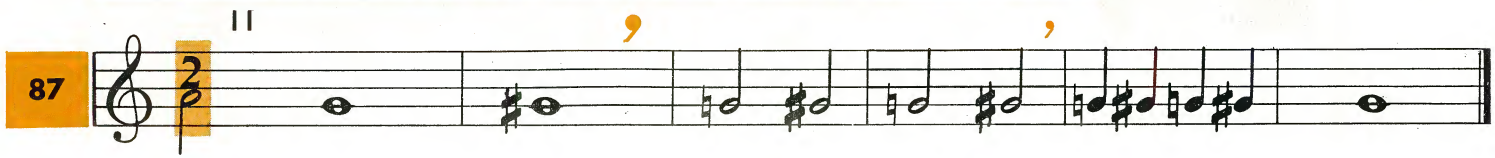
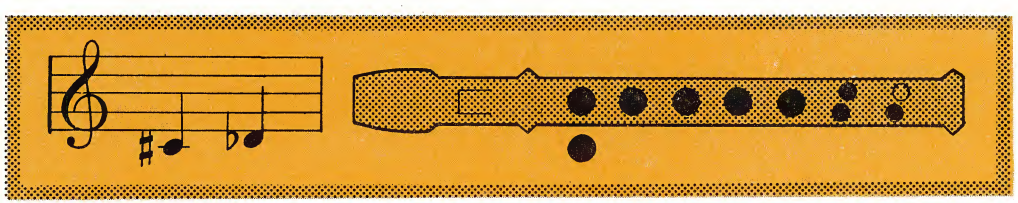




Voir page 51.

87



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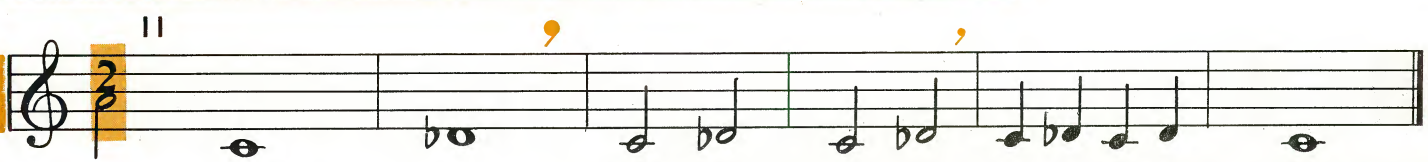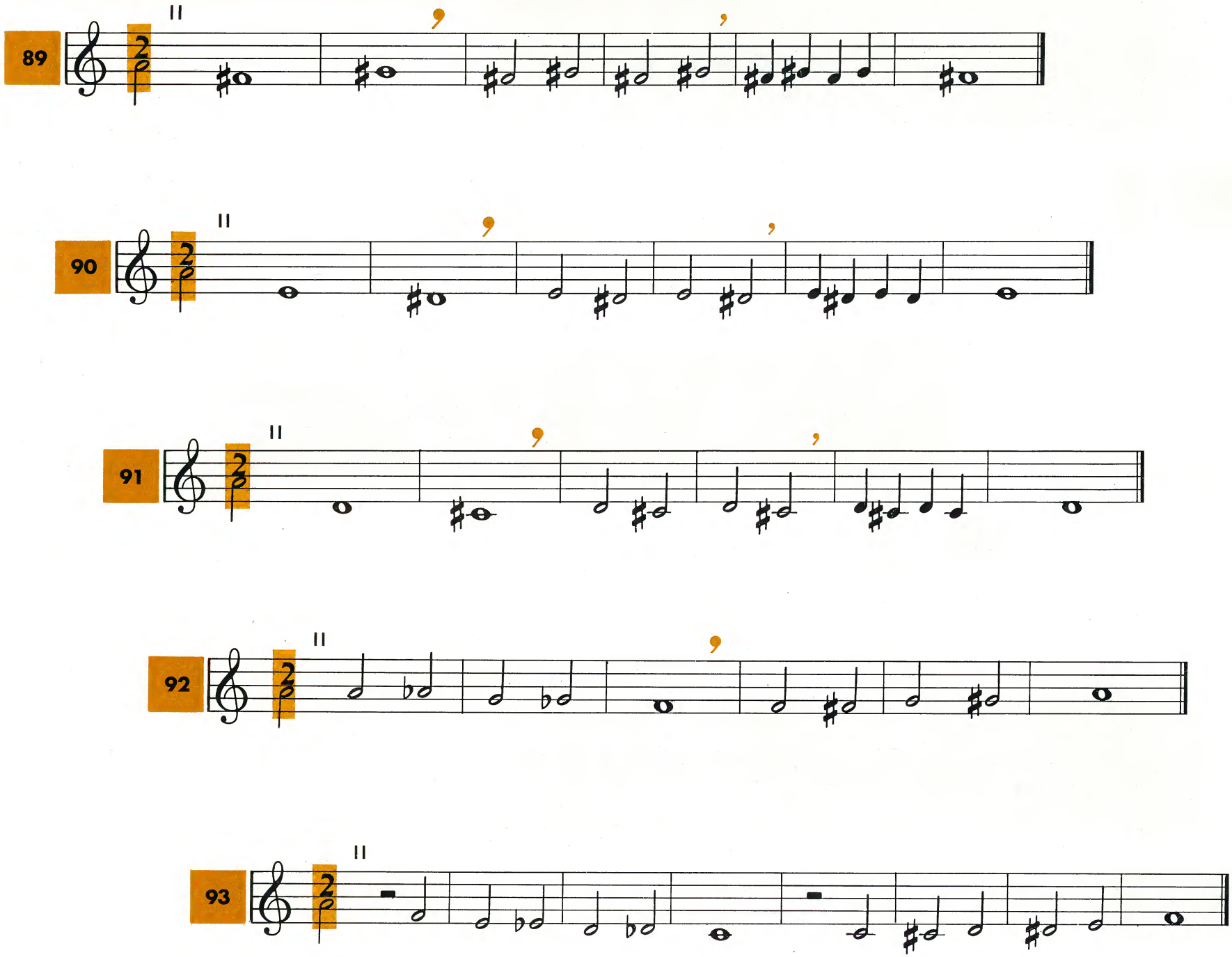
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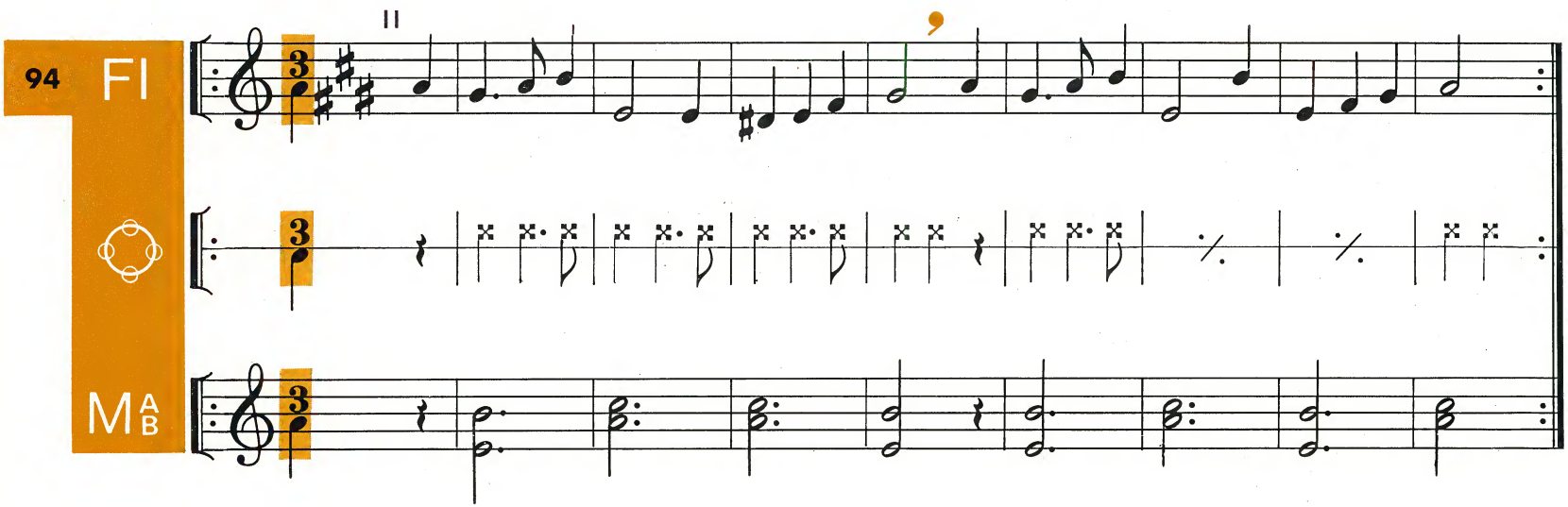
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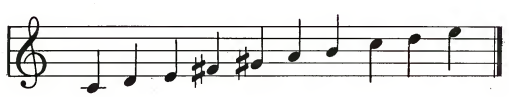
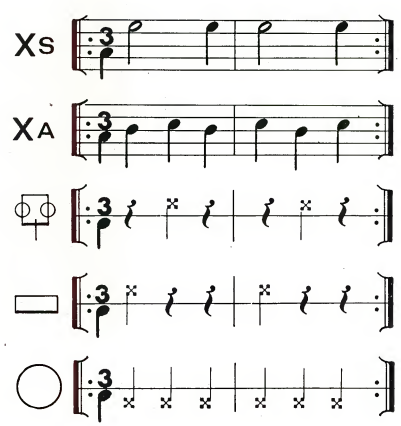

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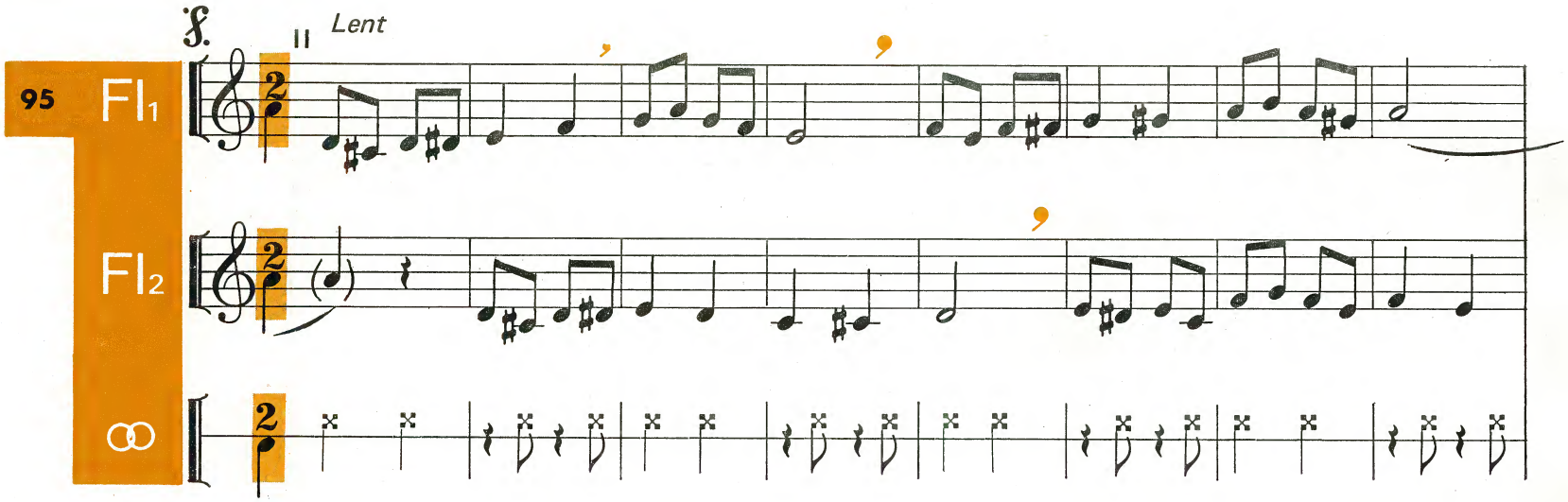
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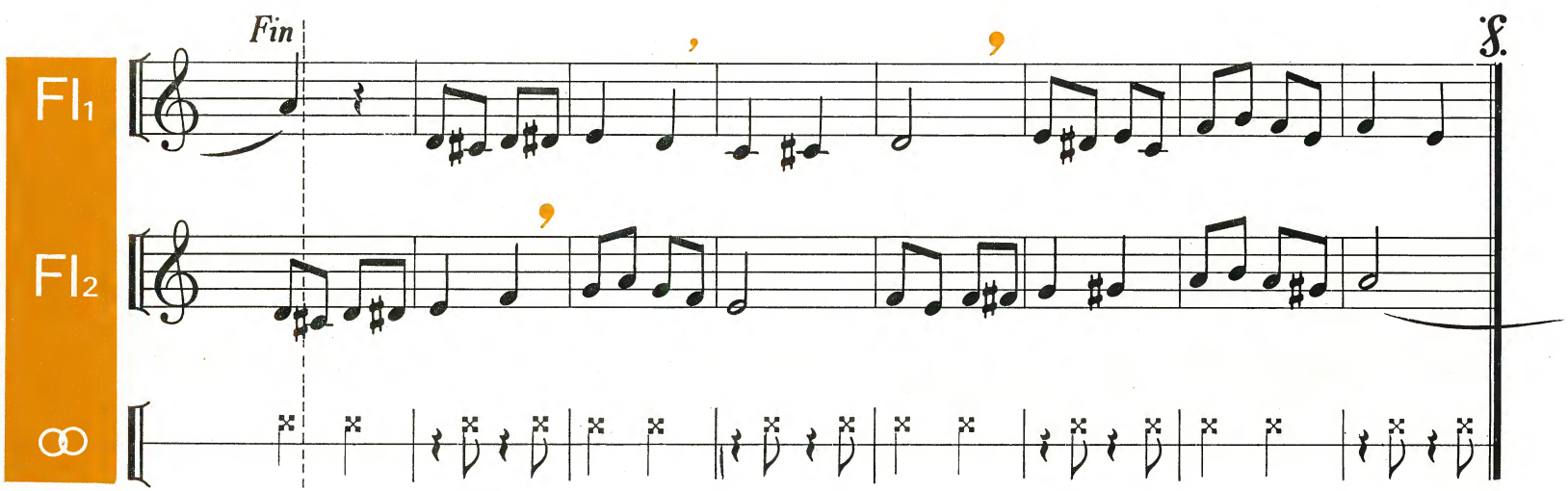
Fl1
Fl2
Lent

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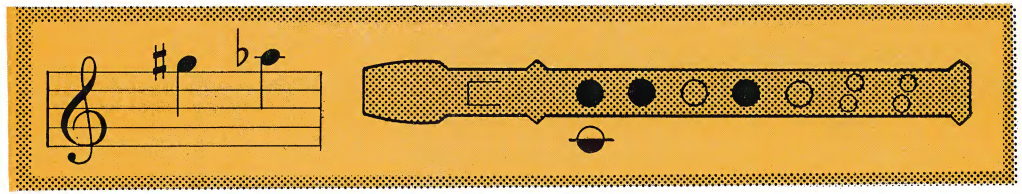

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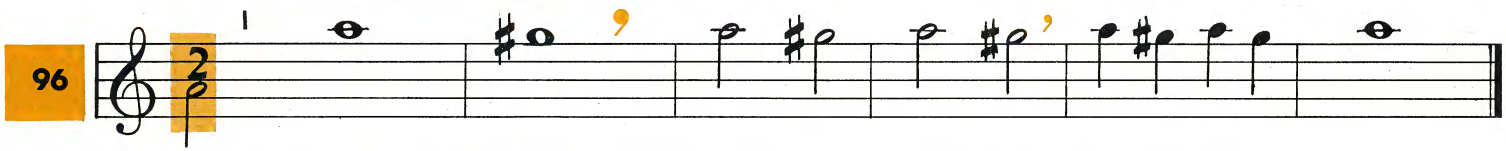

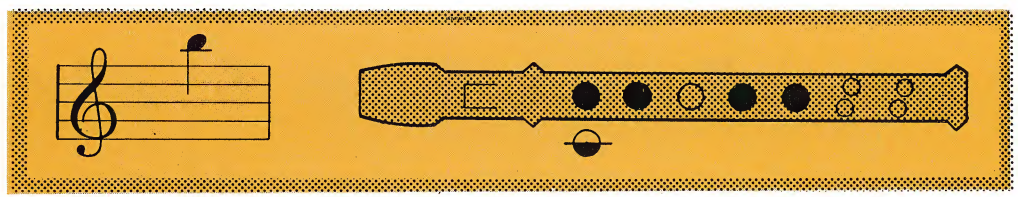

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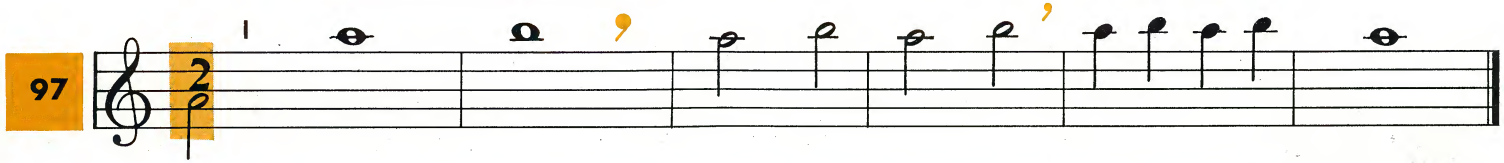
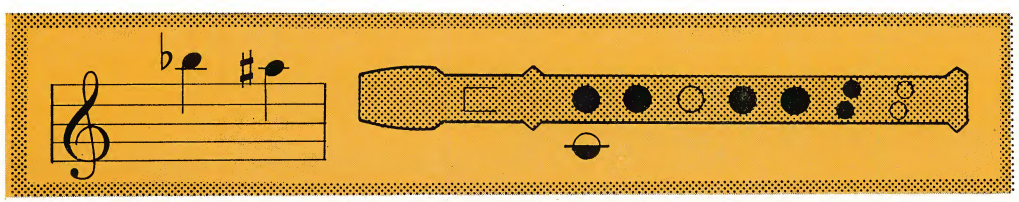

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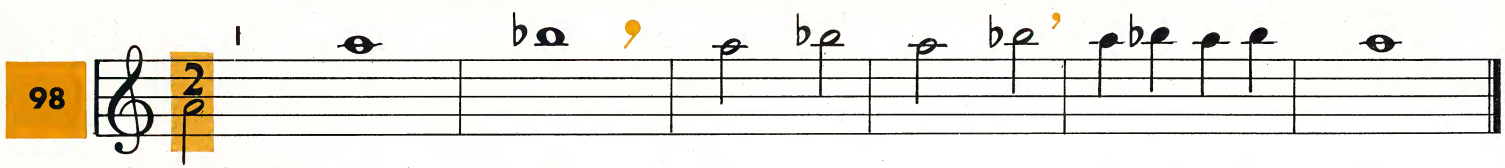

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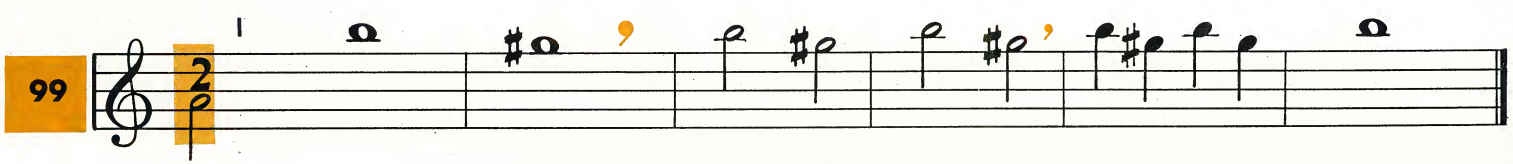

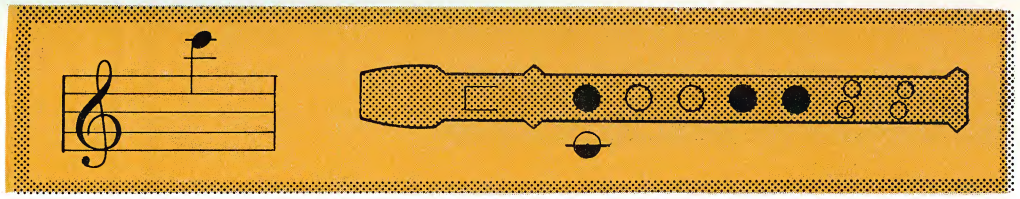

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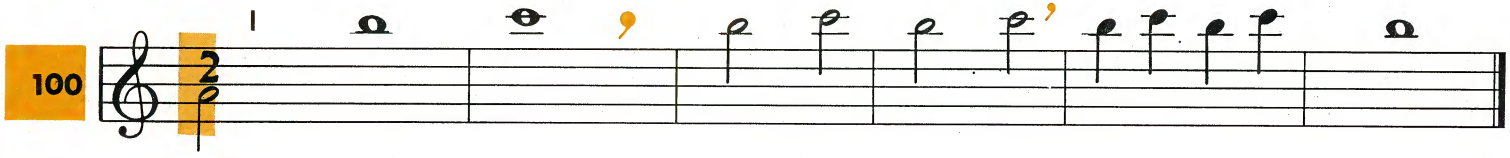
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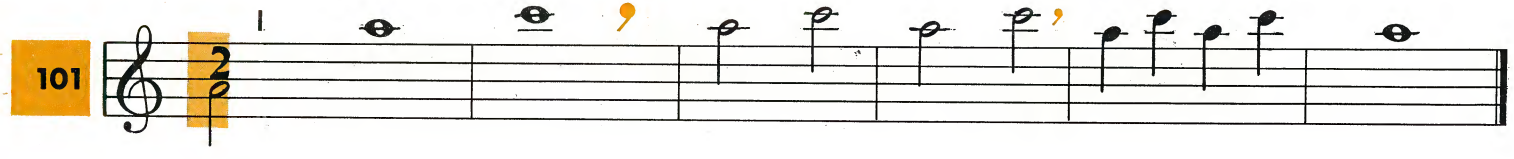

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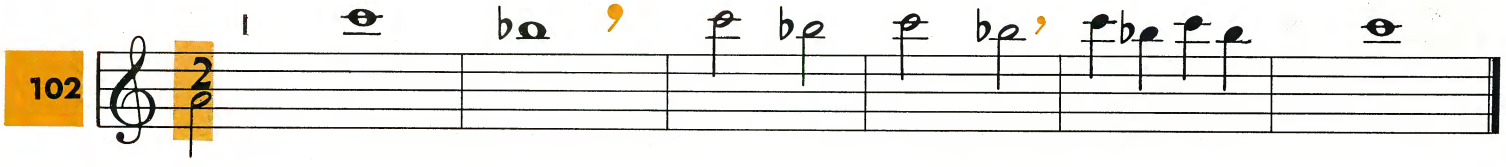
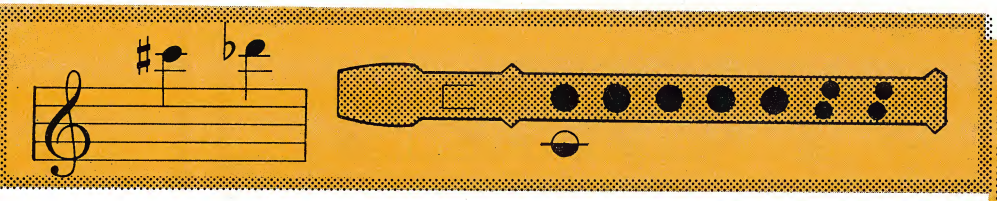
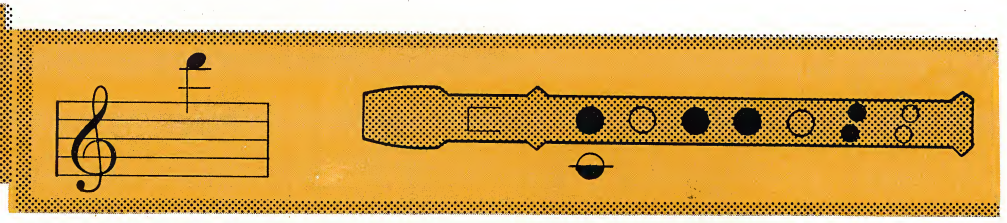
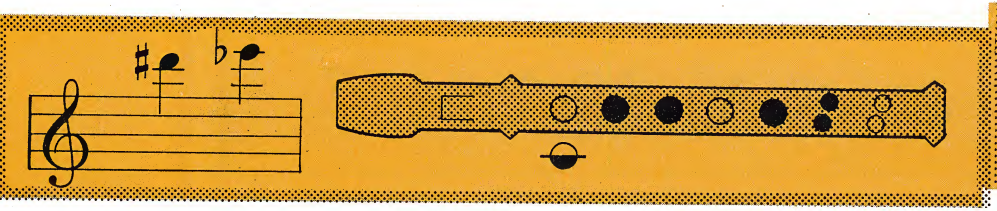
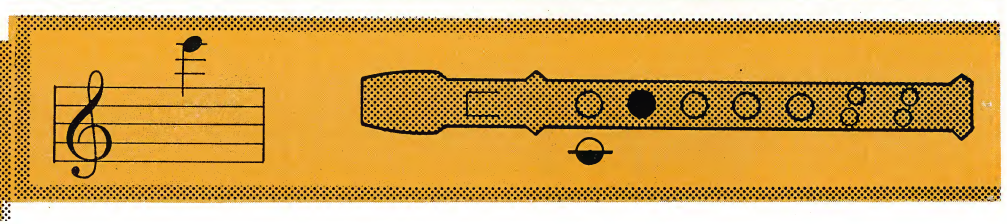









LES POSITIONS

La flûte repose sur la lèvre inférieure et le pouce de la main droite. Elle est maintenue sur cette base par l'UN des TROIS doigts supérieurs de la main gauche, d'où trois positions :

Maintien par l'index

Maintien par le majeur

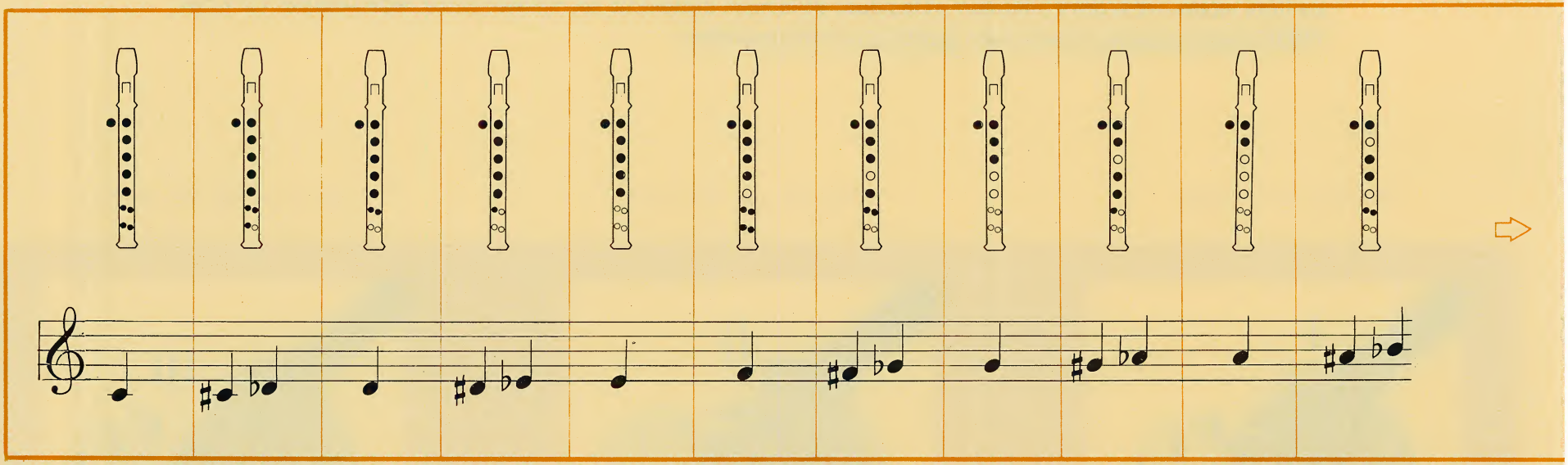
Maintien par l'annulaire

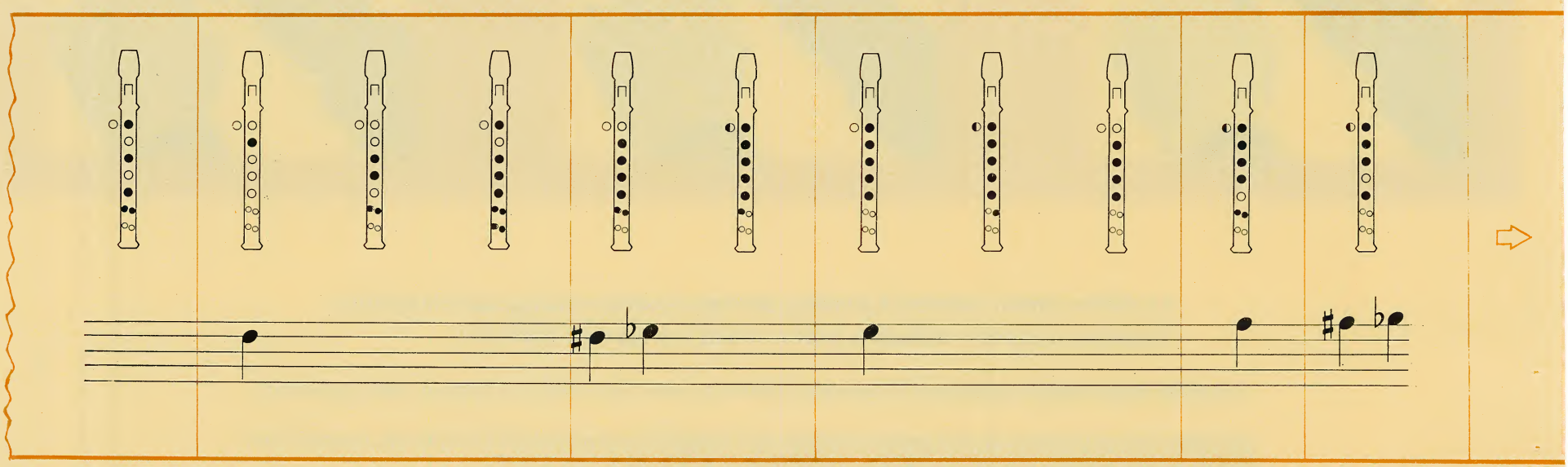
Le chiffre romain mentionné au début de chaque exercice indique donc la position.
Toutes les notes sont réalisables dans au moins une des trois positions.

Les autres doigts viennent simplement se poser pour obturer les trous, sans exercer de pression, même faiblement.

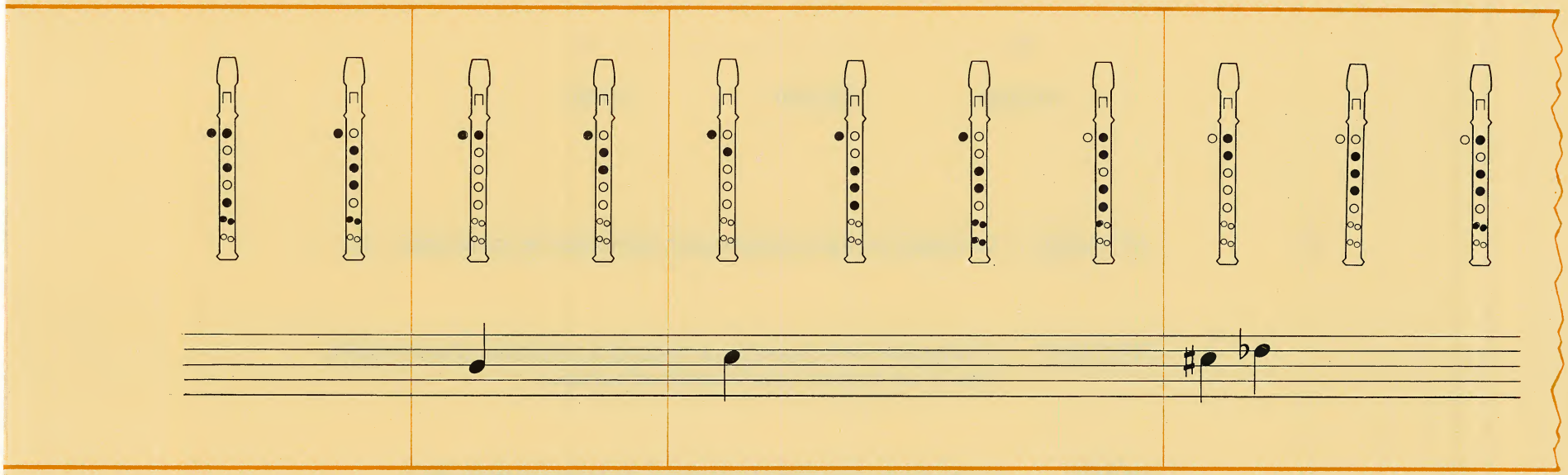
Une même note peut être jouée avec plusieurs doigtés, nous indiquerons les plus usités. Ce choix sera fonction avant tout du contexte sonore (couleur du registre) et ensuite de la facilité des enchaînements.

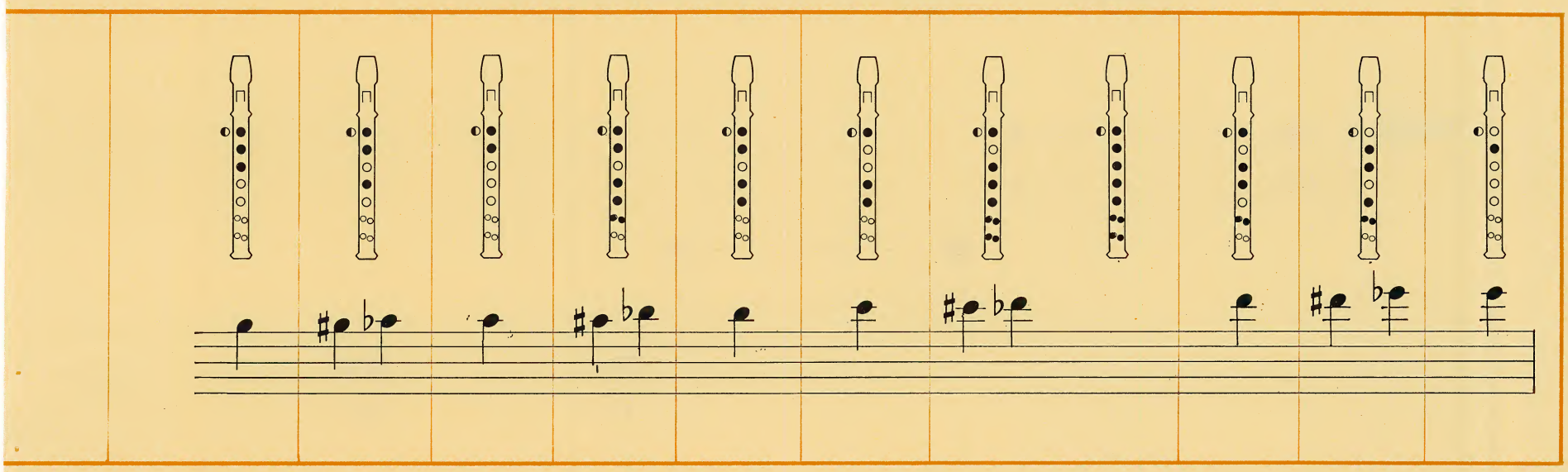
PRINCIPAUX





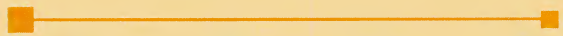
DOIGTÉS





LES ARTICULATIONS

Le son est attaqué, puis soutenu pendant la durée indiquée par la figure de note et enfin arrêté.



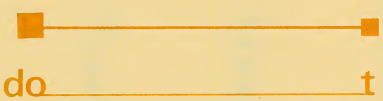
Attaque Soutien Arrêt

ATTAQUE : La langue se place comme pour prononcer les consonnes d ou t .

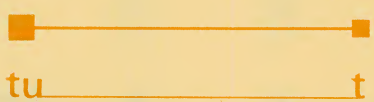
SOUTIEN* : L'ouverture de la bouche correspond à l'émission d'une voyelle.
(plus le son est grave, plus la voyelle est ouverte).

ARRET : La langue se met dans la position de prononciation du t .

Exemples :



do t



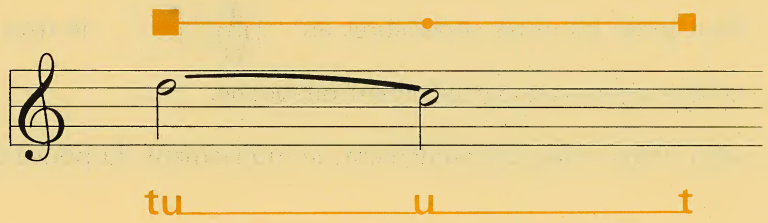
tu t

tit

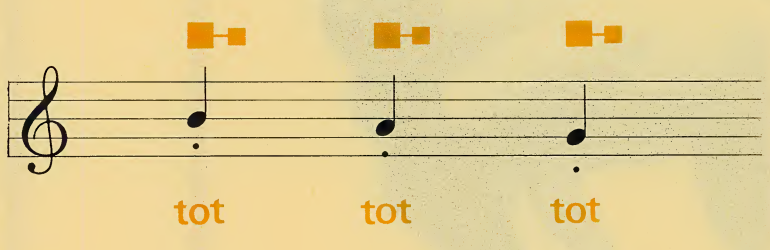
tit

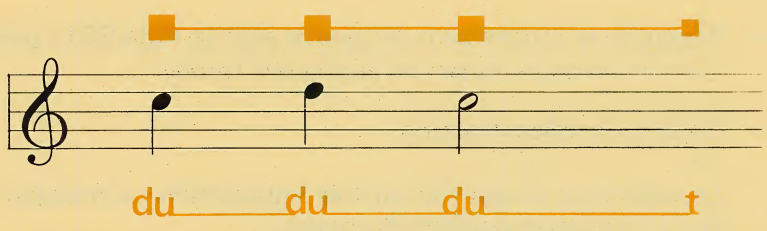
* Ne pas oublier le travail du diaphragme comme pour le chant. C'est l'élément primordial dans le soutien d'un son.

Legato Le son de la note liée n'est pas attaqué ; il est le prolongement de la précédente.



Staccato Le son est arrêté aussitôt après l'attaque.



Portato Le son est arrêté par l'attaque du suivant.

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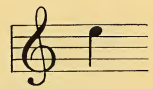
TROU D'OCTAVE

— Pour jouer les notes supérieures au  le trou d'octave de la flûte (sous le pouce gauche) ne devra être que partiellement débouché. fig.2

— Afin d'être effectué rapidement, le mouvement du pouce doit être réduit le plus possible.

1

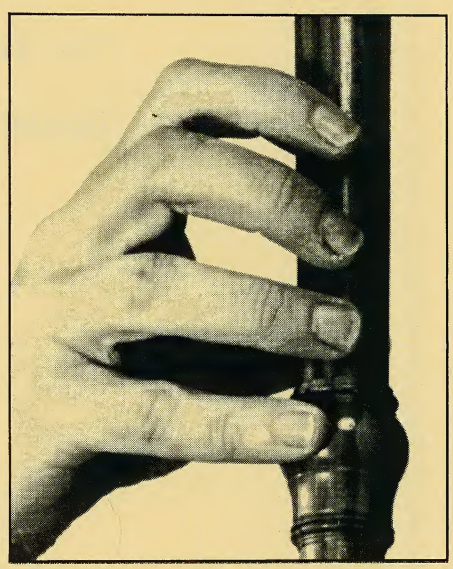
2

— Travailler le mouvement du pouce avec la note SOL, puis avec LA.
(Les autres doigts ne changent pas de place pour l'octave).

— Veiller à la décontraction.

— La technique du souffle est très importante. Le manque de soutien est cause d'insuccès aussi souvent que la mauvaise position du pouce.

Pour réaliser les exercices 86 à 93, il convient de travailler les 2 mouvements supplémentaires de l'auriculaire et de l'annulaire de la main droite :



— glisser pour déboucher le demi - trou
— soulever et reposer en ne bouchant que le demi - trou.

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*

Imprimé à Paris
par Ets Marcel BESSE
101, av. de Clichy - 75017 PARIS

Dépôt légal 2ème trimestre 1974

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